

# ARMY

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REGULAR



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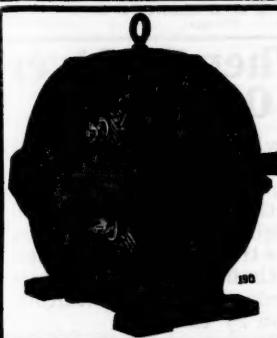
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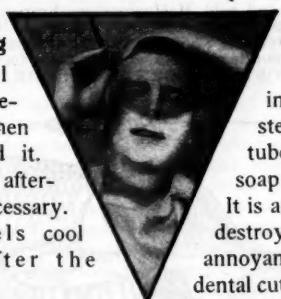
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TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, BOX 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

The American Federationist, of which Mr. Samuel Gompers is editor, and which is the organ of the American Federation of Labor, seeks to lessen the force of our editorial in a recent issue on "Guardsmen and Labor Unions" by saying that the union which we criticized was not affiliated with the Federation of Labor. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL did not say it was. What we contended for was merely the right of a citizen to join a military organization without coercion from a labor body, no matter what general body that union is affiliated with. The American Federationist is not fair in making an indirect defense of the union whose act in refusing benefits to the heirs of any of its members who might be killed while serving in the National Guard brought about our criticism. It asks, "Was this action of the union directed against the National Guard? Was it unpatriotic? If so, then insurance companies of the country are equally guilty. Insurance companies either increase the premium required or totally refuse insurance in the case of men engaged in the military Service. They are regarded as extra-hazardous risks, for which no premium of insurance can provide." Aside from the fact that insurance companies make no discrimination against members of the Militia, to attempt to place the opposition of unions to the state military upon the commercial plane of insurance is an avoidance of the issue. Company officers in National Guard regiments have informed us of the injurious effect upon re-enlistment of the expressed opposition of the unions to service as soldiers by any of their members. In one case six union men complained to their captain that efforts had been made by their unions to prevent their re-enlistment, and the risks of insurance had nothing to do with this opposition. Such experiences could be duplicated in many companies of the Guard. Last May there was much discussion in the newspapers of the report that the Trenton (N.J.) members of the Brotherhood of Operative Potters were in favor of the national organization adopting a resolution prohibiting all union potters from joining the National Guard or the Regular Army. Such a prohibition could not be justified on purely insurance grounds, and the motive for it must be looked for in a feeling among some labor organizations that men wearing the uniform of the state or the nation are in some way hostile to the interests of unions. We see this sentiment reflected in the assertion of the American Federationist that the "editorial of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is being copied by the anti-union press." This is an attempt to make it appear that we are opposed to unions, a wholly unwarranted assumption, based upon an inability to distinguish between antagonism to the unlawful acts of a body and antagonism to the organization itself. The printing office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is a union office, and we have never shown any feeling against unions, nor do we believe that the numerous newspapers that have copied our editorial are "anti-union." A peculiarly harmful defect of some labor leaders is that they consider every act of their societies unquestionably right, and class as "anti-union" anyone that may criticize even a single act of theirs. The thing we have found fault with in the labor union movement is the effort to make it appear that soldiers who may be called upon to stop rioting incidental to strikes are hostile to "organized labor," and that they are striking a blow at liberty by putting down lawlessness.

It may be timely to call attention to a change in the meaning of the word "strike," which it is necessary to understand in analyzing popular support given to some strikes. Originally a strike meant simple abstention from work, the laying down of tools and the quitting of work, without any intimidation or physical violence

Now, however, it has come to mean something different. It is a quitting of work plus the boycott, intimidation and often physical violence. We do not say that all these additions mark each strike, but nearly every one nowadays has one or more of these elements. "Picketing" is a word drawn from the military vocabulary to describe the waylaying of new hands desirous of replacing the strikers, and the word "scab," with its loathsome associations, is hurled at the heads of those who seek to earn their living without dictation from a labor organization. The right to quit work, and with it goes the right to accept work without molestation, possibly few will deny to any body of men, although in certain cases of public utilities and public necessity it may be questioned whether it is right to throw out of joint the entire industrial system of a community over a matter of wages. However that may be, much sympathy goes out to strikers because of the general belief that the right to quit work is inherent in the right of the individual to himself, and this sympathy cannot be wholly alienated even by the interference with the rights of others that accompanies nearly every strike of the present time. Indeed, it might be hard to find any strike which has succeeded in recent times purely as a strike—a mere quitting of work without any form of intimidation whatever. Our labor friends will widen their views on this matter if they will read Charles Reade's "Put Yourself in His Place," which described a form of tyranny by labor bodies fifty years ago not less revolting and undemocratic than any of which capitalists have been accused. This book's presentation of the evils of rampant and undiscriminating unionism had a great effect in changing public opinion in England toward organized labor, and the freedom of English strikers in the last quarter of a century from violence of a kind that has so often necessitated the calling out of troops in the United States may not unjustly be ascribed to the healthier public view which grew out of the efforts of the keen-eyed novelist to penetrate the veneer of "co-operative brotherhood" and show what really lay beneath. It may perhaps be worthy of note that the subject of this story by Charles Reade was suggested to its author by the editor of this paper.

We would ask the editors of the newspapers of New York city and the great news associations to discourage the use of the word "cadet" to designate a class of depraved young men whose object is to lure young girls to their destruction. In the accounts of a recent shocking murder of a girl in New York city by a youth we find a recurrence of this word, and our request that such misuse of the word cease should be followed up by the action of our naval and military societies. To make such a term, associated with the beginnings of careers memorable in the history of the country, synonymous with "criminal" is to show little respect for the country's national institutions, none of which holds a higher place in the esteem of the country than the academies attended by the future officers of the Army and Navy. From an etymological point of view, the use of the word is indefensible. There is nothing in its derivation to make it expressive of the crimes which it is now sought to make it cover, but unless its employment for that purpose is checked constant repetition in the crime records of the day may come to win for it a place in the dictionaries of our language, which would be unfortunate for a word until recently identified only with what is honorable in American life. So far the word is used in a criminal sense chiefly in New York city, but so many outside communities pattern their habits and even their language after the metropolis that currency of a word in New York often leads to its general adoption throughout the country. While the students at Annapolis are now called midshipmen officially, the popular idea is that they, equally with the military students at West Point, are cadets, due to their previous designation as "naval cadets," a term which was replaced by that of "midshipmen" only as recently as 1902 (Act of July 1, 1902). They have been known officially also as "cadet midshipmen." Changes in their name in the past suggest that they may be called "cadets" again, and it is just as well that friends of the Navy should use their influence to keep the word free from contamination. The word "cadet" is applied also to boys in civil institutions of learning who are under military training, and these manly lads should not be associated even indirectly with crimes against the perpetration of which there is no stronger influence than that afforded by military education.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., in his plan to frame a code for the control of newspaper correspondents in future wars, should consider the necessity of adapting his proposed system to the women correspondents, for the female war correspondent has now "arrived." Leslie's Weekly, probably following the craving for the unusual rather than the adequate, which is unhappily too prominent a feature of modern journalism, has sent a woman to report the war between the Spaniards and the Moors, and in a recent issue it contained a letter from her written from within the Spanish lines. In accordance with a spirit unfortunately too prevalent among women nowadays, what one woman does to attract attention is imitated by others of her sex, and we may expect to find in the next war in which this country is engaged war correspondents of the fair sex following our armies. When we contemplate the trouble which the Army has had, especially in the Civil War, from poorly equipped

men correspondents, we are prepared already to shed tears for the unfortunate Army officers of the future, who shall have their deeds mentioned in the emotional chronicles of a female war correspondent. In the Spanish War we saw what a hysterical press with men correspondents could do to get the country by the ears, and the imagination falters when it strives to give even a faint impression of the effect produced upon the country when women correspondents shall pour into the agonized ears of the home folk the "pitiful" tales of discontented privates, who suddenly discover that field rations are not like what mother used to cook, and other "inhumanities of war." In those days we shall expect to be regaled by the Daily Screecher of New York with thrilling articles like these: "How It Feels To Be On the Firing Line," by Miss Flossie Footlight, whose great experience as a supernumerary in 'Held by the Enemy' eminently fits her to describe war scenes." Or perhaps our attention will be directed to this: "On a Battleship in the Battle of the Caribbean Sea," by Miss Dottie Dimple, who saw service for many years in the chorus of 'H.M.S. Pinafore.'

But there is a more serious aspect in which this undignified and unbecoming participation of women in such duties should be viewed. With their tender susceptibilities furnishing the stimulus under which much of their war matter will be written, women war correspondents would contribute to the establishing of an entirely wrong point of view for judging wars and their "horrors." There is misrepresentation enough at present by the peace societies of the world. What softening of the national fiber, what weakening of the strong masculine hold on our destiny, might not be effected by long letters to home papers written by women whose viewpoint, if they truly were women, would necessarily be that of the home, of the nursery, and not that of the field, the bivouac and the march. Peace societies would spring up in every little town, and in the crucible of pity and tenderness the public estimate of our national responsibility would melt down into an apologetic effort to live up to ideals of brotherly love entirely out of keeping with the present state of social development. It is difficult enough now to make the people understand that the obligations of national honor should weigh more than considerations of the markets or of commerce, and to interest them in the importance of an adequate Army and Navy. That difficulty will be dangerously increased when to the inertia of business preoccupation shall be added the enervating sentimentalism of women war correspondents.

A curious fallacy entertained by many of the "peace" champions is expressed by Mrs. Lucy Ames Mead, of Boston, in the Boston Herald of March 21. Mrs. Mead cannot see how our Navy can defend anything but the fortified seaports. Hence, she asks, with a simplicity that is really charming, especially in a woman, how the Navy can be understood to protect the Dakota wheat fields, the Colorado mines, the Michigan forests or the Tennessee oil wells. Rather than argue the point with so estimable a lady, we take the liberty of suggesting to Mrs. Mead a very easy way to obtain an enlightenment of mind that will remain with her for many a day. The next time there is an anti-Japanese flurry out on the Pacific coast let her hasten there. At one of the big meetings which will be held there to demand larger protection of the coast from a possible Oriental attack, Mrs. Mead could then rise and say: "My friends, all this talk is very absurd. Only a small part of the wealth of the country is on this coast. A great fleet would protect only your few ports, not the great wealth in Dakota, Colorado and New York. It is quite true that the invaders might take San Francisco and Seattle, but that would amount to little, since the great wealth of the country lying to the east would not be touched. Of course, the enemy, with San Francisco in their possession, might levy tribute as they pleased upon you, but Massachusetts wouldn't care"—though she might possibly take some interest in the matter when she found that they were to levy tribute upon the whole country, as Germany did upon France. Going back to 1898, we might remind Mrs. Mead of the consternation that prevailed along the Atlantic coast from Florida to Maine when it was announced that Admiral Cervera's fleet was bound for America and might at any moment appear before a port and bombard it. We recollect that there was a rather loud call from New England for adequate protection, even though the wealth of the interior was not likely to be affected by shells from the Spanish guns.

The Senate has passed unanimously the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for rifle practice in the schools and universities of the country and among civilian clubs. This bill has been endorsed by the War Department and by the National Rifle Association, and has received the support of President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt. There are at the present time ninety-three universities, colleges and schools where Army officers are detailed, with an enrollment in the military department of 22,910. These include the agricultural schools, which receive appropriations under the Morrill Act. Of this number only 3,239 receive outdoor instruction and 0.748 gallery practice. In addition to the above institutions, there are twenty-eight private military schools, with an approximate attendance of 2,500. Through lack of proper facilities such practice as they have is of little value. The proposed appropriation is to be devoted to civilian and schoolboy rifle practice.

In his address at the commencement exercises of the Carlisle Indian School, Pa., Sunday, March 27, President William H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, said: "Discovery and invention have in the last hundred years changed the face of the world. Have they brought any corresponding change in the men who inhabit and use the world? Have we improved the man behind the machine? Greatness of apparatus should mean greatness of intelligence and character. Over the entrance to every educational institution should be written the primal purpose: 'Let us make men.' What, then, do our best schools stand for? They minister to our national unity. The 18,000,000 children now at school in this country constitute a mightier army than any that conscription could raise, and a college is the true defense of nations. The public school is the 'melting pot' in which our diverse nationalities are fused. No steel network of railways can bind together states 'dissevered, discordant, belligerent.' No interstate commerce law or federal judiciary can constitute us a united people. It is a common language and literature, common understanding of liberty and law, a common devotion to the institutions the fathers founded, that constitute what we significantly call 'the common school.' Our higher institutions of learning reach a smaller number, but may do a still more effective work. The text-books, methods, ideals are essentially the same in Philadelphia, Seattle and New Orleans. The unfailing remedy for pessimism is to attend a series of college commencements. \* \* \*

I come from New England, settled three centuries ago by Puritans and individualists. You in this school come also from a race of individualists, and your fathers delighted in isolation rather than in combination. Now to all of us there is coming a new sense of social duty, of obligation to the Commonwealth. We must never go back to the ideals of our fathers, but forward to the ideals of our children, forward to the glad day when each man shall find his highest good in the service of his fellow-men." At the graduation exercises, held Thursday afternoon, March 31, the diplomas were presented by Hon. Robert G. Valentine, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Industrial talks were given by Alex Arcosa and Levi Hillman and an academic talk by Peter Hauser. There were songs and music by the school band and the mandolin club.

In Senate Document 440, submitted on March 21 by Senator Warren, being a compilation of letters and addresses relating to the "Tariff on Wool and Wool Goods," appears the following by William Whitman in relation to clothing the Army and Navy: "As one result of the protection given to the American wool manufacturer, the uniforms required for the enlarged Army and Navy can now be provided entirely within the United States. Many hundred thousand yards of blue woolens and olive-drab worsteds are now furnished every year by American manufacturers for this purpose. The contract requirements of the Government call for the use of American fleece wools, grown, of course, within the boundaries of the United States. The requirements of our Government are stricter than those of the British government, and it is believed that the color of the British military fabrics could not stand the test of exposure that ours are compelled to undergo. It may be safely stated that the Army of the United States is now clothed better than any other army in the world. Goods of domestic manufacture are taken by the Government as the standard for its requirements. When the khaki-colored cloth, which renders a regiment invisible at 500 to 800 yards, was introduced, American manufacturers spent several months in experimenting with English cloth, testing it both for color and for quality, and they believe that they have now managed to produce a superior fabric. This ability of our own mills to supply the needs of the Government is gratifying to patriotic sentiment, but it is even more than that, for it means that in case of an emergency American mills can easily produce a fabric of standard color and quality in quantities sufficient to clothe an Army as great as the United States would ever have to raise. The manufacturers who have achieved this result are certainly deserving of all reasonable consideration from the Government."

The continued growth in importance of Singapore as the docking and shipping center of that part of the world is noted by U.S. Consul Gen. James T. DuBois in the Consular and Trade Reports. Singapore, it is said, will be the headquarters of the Western Division of the Eastern Fleet. Already Balkan Mati Island, just south of Singapore, is the embryo of what may become an important naval depot, and the newly arranged Keppel Harbor machine shops will eventually be equipped with everything necessary in dockyard repairs. The new docks now under construction will have, when completed, one of the largest drydocks in the world, capable of accommodating the biggest ship afloat or any that may be built for many years. Its length is 860 feet; entrance, 100 feet wide, and depth of water on sill at high tide, 35 feet. Singapore will be a natural base for the coming Australian fleet, and as a port of docking and fitting it will naturally be used by the proposed Indian fleet. The proposal to obtain one cruiser of the Indomitable type, three second-class cruisers of the Bristol type, six river gunboats and three submarines, to constitute the Australian unit, together with similar Indian and China units, would constitute a minimum Eastern Fleet of thirty-nine ships, and Singapore would become the natural naval base, certainly the most important one. Singapore is the gateway for all ships steaming from the Orient to the Orient, and vice versa, and it is believed that the Australian, Indian and China squadrons may in the future constitute a great Eastern Fleet with headquarters at Singapore. On the work of building the great docks over \$20,000,000 will be expended. Singapore already ranks as the eighth greatest port in the world.

Of the appointment of a new admiral of the fleet to succeed Admiral Seymour, a correspondent of the New York Sun says: "The post of Lord High Admiral was held for many generations by members of the royal family, so that it is not a mere expression of official form that 'The King has been pleased to approve of the selection' of Admiral Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, G.C. V.O., K.C.B., to fill the office of Admiral of the Fleet, which will fall vacant on April 30. Sir Arthur is in his sixty-third year, and although his name stood at the top of the list, it was thought that he might be passed over

on account of his age. It had been thought that Lord Charles Beresford stood a chance, as he was a popular favorite, but recent difficulties caused him to retire when the highest naval honors were within his reach. The new Admiral of the Fleet has been in command of Portsmouth for the last two years, and as his career dates from 1860 he will celebrate the jubilee of his entry into the navy in September next. He was president of the Royal Naval College from 1906 to 1908."

No serious restrictions are imposed by the Turkish customs on the importation of revolvers and sporting guns. Beside the desert Arabs, who go well armed, most of the population of Bagdad carry revolvers at night. The Arab takes great pride in the possession of any sort of firearm, and regards his gun as his main asset. The desert people do not consider themselves well dressed unless they wear a firearm of some sort. Such weapons are used not only for offensive and defensive purposes, but they also play an important part in marriage processions and festivals. Since the establishment of the Turkish constitution, the ban has been removed from revolvers and sporting guns. The importation of military rifles, such as Winchesters, Mausers, Martinis, Schneiders, etc., together with mortars, cannon and ammunition, is still officially prohibited. Revolvers with barrels more than fifteen centimeters long are also forbidden. These restrictions do not apply to rifles intended for hunting and sporting purposes.

Army and Navy officers that may have occasion to travel in South America should remember that "revolutions" are so frequent in certain parts that persons of military rank are likely to be found in almost any occupation. Travelers in Bogota, the capital of Colombia, especially should bear this in mind when riding on street cars, for the driver of the car one is in may, as likely as not, be a personage of rank. Alfred Bishop Mason, of New York, recently returned from Colombia, told in the New York Herald of his surprise when he first rode on a pass. The rule of the road was that the conductor should show all passes to the driver. When he presented his for inspection, Mr. Mason was astonished to see the conductor lean forward out of the window, touch the barefooted driver, clad in a shirt, linen trousers and a big conical straw hat, and say: "General, allow me to show you this gentleman's pass." The general duly inspected it and pronounced it good.

The Army and Navy Gazette, of London, says: "Those troubles between the line and the staff which seem to be the inevitable accompaniment of the ear-marking of certain officers for the plums of the profession are arising in the U.S. Navy, where, with great want of foresight, the staff system, which is inevitable in the Army, has been grafted on the Navy without proper safeguards. Actual differences are at the present time quiescent, but they are bound to be accentuated, and the conviction is growing that the staff and the line lists must be amalgamated, with one title and equal rank in each grade. There must be no segregated bodies of specialists fighting against one another in an efficient navy, and this fact is being driven home by the certainty that trouble must inevitably arise sooner or later."

While considering the establishment of a military academy in Australia, to be patterned after our own West Point, as heretofore noted in these columns, the Australian navy is not to be neglected, for Mr. Joseph Cook, the Federal Minister of Defense, announces that a site is now being sought "for the new Dreadnought College, which is to be built out of moneys collected by the Lord Mayor of Sydney, the site to be on or near Sydney harbor. With the Minister of Defense exceptionally busy with Australia's new navy and her new army, the interest in things military is very much alive in the Commonwealth.

The Rev. Father E. A. Brodman, recently a pastor at Pana, Ill., has been selected by President Taft for a chaplaincy in the Navy. He will be the third Roman Catholic priest within a year to receive such an appointment. All the appointments were made on the recommendation of the Rev. A. P. Doyle, in charge of the Apostolic House, in Washington, D.C. Father Brodman, who is of Swiss extraction, came to this country with his father when he was five years old. He studied with the Franciscans at Toutopolis, and was ordained in 1902 at St. Mary's of the West.

Miss Belle Kinney, of Nashville, a former student of the Art Institute of Chicago, has signed a contract by which she is to receive \$10,000 from the Confederate Veterans for her design for a monument to the women of the Confederacy. There were eighty designs submitted in the competition. The statue is to be of bronze, eight feet in height. It represents the Goddess of Fame as the central figure, placing a wreath on the head of the Confederate woman, who is reclining.

Mrs. Sarah Brandon, aged 109, holds the United States record as the mother of the largest number of Civil War soldiers. No less than sixteen of her sons served, fourteen on the Union side and two with the Confederates. Her total family was twenty-three. These children are also the parents of large families. The oldest, Hiram, is eighty-nine years old; the youngest, Evan, is seventy-two years old, and works daily in a coal mine.

Governor Gilchrist, of Florida, has selected a Southern girl, Miss Elizabeth Fleming, of Jacksonville, Fla., to break the champagne and christen the new battleship bearing the name of her state at the New York Navy Yard on May 12. The Florida is progressing rapidly, and it is practically certain that there will be no delay in launching her.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission announces an examination April 20-21 to fill a vacancy in the position of commandant of cadets, \$1,200 per annum, at the Indian School, at Carlisle, Pa., and vacancies requiring similar qualifications as they occur.

#### WORSE THAN WAR.

One can find no more eloquent tribute to the value of military training in a nation than in the success which Germany has won in its prevention of industrial accidents, admittedly leading the world in its methods of reducing mortality from preventable mishaps. It is difficult for some, if not all, of the universal peace doctors to understand how military education, such as obtains in Germany, can increase the productive capacity of the individual workman, and thus add to the material wealth of the nation. We have quoted the testimony of Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, who has spent many months on the Continent studying the industrial conditions, to the effect that manufacturers have found the militarily disciplined workmen the best in all-round effectiveness, but even this would not be convincing to the anti-militarist because, forsooth, the witness bears a military title, and therefore it must be presumed he could not give an unbiased opinion.

We shall turn aside from such views, and go to the commercial world for support of Captain Carden's statements. The Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New York city, has just issued a general pamphlet, designated as No. 1, on "The Prevention of Industrial Accidents," prepared by Frank E. Law, M.E., and William Newell, A.B., M.E., of the staff of that company.

Turning to Germany for their statistics, these gentlemen find that the greater number of the accidents, 57.95 per cent., are due to the negligence of employers or employees, and the smaller number, 42.05 per cent., to the inevitable risks of employment. If more than half the accidents are due to negligence in Germany, "where the precautions for preventing industrial accidents are far and away more complete than in the United States," it is altogether likely that a much larger percentage than 57.95 of the accidents in this country are preventable. It is fair, then, to place the total at 66 per cent., which accords with the estimates of the experts of the Casualty Company.

The total mortality from accidents in the United States among adult male wage-earners is between 30,000 and 35,000 each year, according to the figures given by Frederick L. Hoffman, writing in the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, of the U.S. Government, September, 1908. Unfortunately, the statistics of accidents in industry in the United States are in a chaotic condition. One of the leading statisticians of the country on this subject has informed us that the life insurance companies are continually complaining of the inability to get at the exact facts. There seems to be no uniform system about the collection of statistics in the different states. Again, there is no uniformity in the reporting of accidents. In some places minor accidents, such as the mashing of a finger, are noted, while in others only the more serious are recorded. Such drawbacks do not attach to the records of military operations, for in these an organization is responsible for a report on each man that belongs to it. When the roll is called each man must be either present or accounted for. The hospital rolls check off these company reports as to injuries, and thus desirable accuracy is obtained. So the tabulations as to the killed and wounded in battle closely approximate the truth, while the figures of industrial deaths and injuries may be far out of the way.

The figures of Mr. Hoffman illustrate this. There is nothing to show whether in his totals are included the casualties occurring on railroads, although he tells us that in the ratio of accident frequency homicides are included, but suicides are excluded, the value of this distinction possibly not being plain to everybody. That we may not be considered as unfair, we shall consider the railroad accidents included in the total of 35,000 accidents before mentioned. From this we shall subtract 3,500, representing one-half (the male) of the total homicides in a year in the United States. We have left 31,500, of which we will take 66 per cent., the percentage of the whole which are preventable. By this we obtain 20,790, which represents the number of persons whose lives are sacrificed each year in America on the altar of negligence.

If it be argued that we have no right to give to railway casualties so high a percentage of prevention possibility, it is sufficient to point to the discrepancy between the high casualty rate on the American railroads and the low rate on the British roads. There is one form of negligence in the management of railroads to which can be unqualifiedly ascribed a large percentage of the fatal accidents which mar the records of the American roads. We refer to the wooden or non-steel car. Men acquainted with railroading say that the universal adoption of the all-steel car on the roads of this country would show a most surprising and gratifying decrease in accidents, provided, of course, there were a corresponding increase in the weight of the rail to meet the added strain caused by the heavier cars. Of late some sleeping-cars have been made wholly of steel, and it is the intention to replace all the old-style sleeping coaches with steel constructions. Already it has been found that the more substantially built sleeping-car, even of wood, has decreased the risk to human life when the train is in collision or otherwise wrecked.

In the matter of switch tending and flagging of trains, Mr. Hoffman shows that improved signal systems, etc., have lowered the accident rate. Next to trainmen, the most important group of railroad employees are the switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen. The number of men in this employment in 1906 was nearly 50,000. The fatal accident rate for the group was 2.96 per 1,000, and the non-fatal accident rate 20.66. The fatal rate during the five years from 1902 to 1906 fell from 4.89 the figures for 1897-1901, to 4.11, while the injury rate fell from 51.87 to 32.14. "The improvement in the accident rate in this occupation," says Mr. Hoffman, page 446, "is chiefly the result of improved grade crossings, the introduction of a more satisfactory signal system, the operation of switches and gates from signal towers, and other improvements along these lines." We thus find that the injury rate fell more than one-third coincidently with improvements that could have been installed many years before.

When, as we have shown, so many of the accidents on railroads are preventable, one is staggered by the death-roll of the railroads for the last twenty years, extending from 1888 to 1907, which reached 153,366. The total killed in that period exceeds the aggregate of the killed

in the Federal Army in the Civil War. Placing these figures in table form, we have this contrast:  
From 1888 to 1907—U.S. railroads:

Killed .....	153,366
Injured .....	1,042,486
From 1861 to 1865—in Federal Army:	
Killed .....	110,070
Wounded .....	275,175

Going back to the preventable deaths in industry in this country in a year mentioned above, we find that the yearly mortality figure of 20,790 far exceeds the list of killed in the greatest battle in American history, that of Gettysburg. Taking the Federal dead in the three days' fighting as 3,072 and the Confederate dead as 2,392, a total of 5,664, we find that it would take nearly five Gettysburgs to give the mortality caused each year in American industry by negligence. Every day of the three hundred working days in the year about seventy human beings go to their death through negligence. If this needless slaughter were confined to one city or one district the country would be aroused from one end to the other. Because the mortality is spread over the whole Union it escapes the notice of any but statisticians. In the campaign of two months of the Austrians in the war with Prussia in 1866 they lost only 10,994, one-half of what we lose every year through negligence. By "negligence" we do not necessarily mean the negligence of employers, for there is a negligence of employees which is a large factor in causing accidents. It is just here that the military training to which the Germans are subjected comes in so beautifully. As the pamphlet of the Casualty and Fidelity Company says: "Under the conditions the employer is warranted in making strict rules governing the employees in his plant. In fact, it is his duty to do so in Germany. By the maintenance of discipline, to which punitive measures are added where necessary, many accidents may be prevented." It goes without saying that such rules will be obeyed better by men accustomed in their youth to military discipline than by men who have been reared and educated on the every-fellow-for-himself theory, which so long has been the cornerstone of the development of American character. Ragged sleeve ends, loose cravats, coats or overalls not properly buttoned often catch on machinery, and cause serious and fatal accidents. It is against this sort of carelessness that strict rules can be enforced successfully in Germany.

What better field, may we ask, can those interested in stopping the killing of human beings seek in which to expend their reformative and splendid enthusiasm than this which is presented by the figures we have given. Here is no hypothetical, or contingent, or prophetic, or imagined slaughter. It is a slaughter that is going on every day.

#### JUSTICE BREWER AND HIS "PEACE" WORK.

In the death of Justice David J. Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, passes a sturdy figure from the arena of controversy, as well as from the field of jurisprudence. Those who see in armies and navies means for the undermining of nations and the lowering of national and international standards of justice have suffered a material loss, for he was uncompromisingly devoted to the realization of the principles of universal peace in the daily practice of nations. While unquestionably sincere, he had all the limitations of those who refuse to take account of human nature as it is, and who injure the very fight they are making for better things by trying to apply the principles of abstract justice to the complexities of an intricate civilization. We have in mind, as an illustration of this fault, the case of the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, of New York city, who some years ago was connected with a movement for reform in methods of taxation. One day he surprised and disgusted many of those associated with him in that work by announcing that, as he considered the burglar often to be the product of vicious social conditions, if a thief entered his house at night he would make no opposition to his burglarious appropriation. While such a course of high-minded disinterestedness might be conceivably suitable for a millennial state of society, it is wholly impossible for us as we live to-day. The net result of Mr. Pentecost's announcement was that he convinced nobody and brought ridicule upon the very movement he sought to advance. Justice Brewer, had he been a younger man when his latter-day views on peace were given to the public, and had he not been on the bench, might easily have belonged to that class of municipal reformers like "Golden Rule" Jones, that Ohio mayor who believed that the government of cities should be modeled upon that divine guide to human conduct.

Not less impracticable, not less visionary than the views of Pastor Pentecost, was the solution of the war problem put forth a few years ago by Justice Brewer at a Lake Mohonk conference, which we had the opportunity to hear. The delegates had wrestled with the question of how best to enforce arbitration until they were brought squarely up against the necessity of having an international army to compel arbitration—that is, to abolish war by threatening war, a very happy modern method of whipping the devil around the stump. At that stage of the puzzle Justice Brewer brought forward his plan. He advocated a world-wide boycott of any country that refused to enter into arbitration proposed by the nation or nations with which it was in controversy, or, having accepted arbitration, refused to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. All nations should cease intercourse with this obstreperous country. All trade with it should cease, all ports should be shut to it, all business communications should terminate.

No matter how many international commercial agreements might be endangered by this procedure, no matter how many international contracts between large business concerns might be imperiled, an instant boycott was to be proclaimed. No matter how many billions of money Great Britain might have invested in American securities and how many millions in interest we might be obligated to pay annually, there would be nothing for the United States to do but refuse to pay this interest and cut off all communication with England if the latter country should decline arbitration. Whether England would tamely submit to this repudiation of her financial claims did not seem to have entered into the calculations of Justice Brewer. What would be true of England would apply equally to other countries, so that the United States, in seeking to abolish war by the Brewer method, might find itself with several wars on its hands. As we listened to the eloquent jurist setting forth in glowing language the possibilities of this world boycott, and quickly ran over in our mind the obstacles which common sense suggested as insuperable barriers to its

accomplishment, we realized as never before how a dream of moral beauty can so possess a mind as to exclude practical, every-day considerations.

We have before us as we write one of the latest "peace" deliverances of Justice Brewer, revealing the strength of his anti-military prejudices, which not even his judicial training and his legal education in the handling of facts could weaken. In this he will be seen still clinging to the belief that the longing for pride and pomp is the mainspring of military armaments—a devotion to an exploded idea all the more remarkable in his case because, as a reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, he must have seen upon what illogical grounds his prejudice was based. After speaking of Japan's desire for peace, Justice Brewer said: "It would be strange indeed if that Oriental nation should, in the great movement for peace, go before us who profess to believe in the Prince of Peace and to love the sweet song of the Angels of Bethlehem. The thoughtful men of this and other countries see that the great question before the world is a question of international peace. Among our public men, they that stay the building of ironclads and check the spread of the fierce military and naval fever before a quarter of a century has passed will be recognized as benefactors of this nation, as well as of the world, while they that are striving to increase the number of our ironclads and to keep alive the longing for the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war will find themselves in the sackcloth and ashes of a too late repentance."

From a long personal acquaintance we can testify to Justice Brewer's warmth of sympathy, his unwillingness intentionally to wrong anyone, and his appreciation of the high qualities of the officers of our Army and Navy. The extent to which he could be blinded by an ideal to include in his pleas for peace an attack upon the character of those for whom he had great respect is shown by his assertion that the love of glory is behind the demand for adequate military armaments. He was unable to see that this accusation was aimed directly at our naval and military experts who have studied out the problems of national defense, and that it questioned the honesty and sincerity of every officer of the Army and Navy that has expressed himself in favor of a military system adjusted to the needs of the country. Justice Brewer would have been the last to particularize, and to accuse Grant or Sherman of having worked to bring on the Civil War. Yet in his sweeping generalization which we have just quoted he has made as unfair a criticism of the officers of to-day as he would have made of Grant or Sherman, or of George Washington if he had said of the Father of His Country that a "longing for pride, pomp and circumstance" inspired his warning to the American people that to preserve peace they should prepare for war.

Perhaps it would be unfair to measure the value of the dead jurist's work for peace by the nullifying effect of such utterances as the one we have analyzed, but still we are tempted to suggest that the cause of peace, of real peace, of true peace, is advanced more effectively by the quiet, unostentatious, conscientious, duty-doing service of the officers of the Army and Navy, who are not afraid to tell the American people that their confidence in their military security is idle boasting, and to point out with the precision of the military student where they would be at the mercy of an invading army.

Justice Brewer was a member of the celebrated Field family. Mr. Justice Field, Cyrus W. Field, David Dudley Field and Rev. Henry M. Field being his uncles, and Rear Admiral Wells L. Field, U.S.N., retired, his cousin. During the life of Justice Field, uncle and nephew were both members of the U.S. Supreme Court.

#### CHINA AND MILITARY SERVICE.

If Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, resigns to devote himself to the study of the effect of war upon humanity, as the newspapers report he intends to do six years from now, he should first provide himself with a complete file of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which we can say, in all modesty, he will find to be a veritable encyclopedia of military history for more than a generation. A valuable feature of this hebdomadal authority is its impartiality in presenting different views. About the time that President Jordan will turn himself loose as a world-wide student of war the principle of universal military service ought to be in operation in China, if we are to believe the cable advices of March 22 from Berlin, to the effect that Gen. Yin Chang, the Chinese Minister to Germany, newly appointed Minister of War of China, has announced that on his return home he intended to propose universal military service for China. General Chang, in his ministerial capacity, has doubtless studied the effect upon the German population of the system of general military service, and that he deems it entirely applicable to the millions of China is an evidence of the elasticity of such training and its ability to adjust itself to the needs of widely differing people. If the principle of such service shall be put into effect in China in 1910 we are willing to venture the prediction, though not partial to playing the rôle of a prophet, that in 1916 President Jordan will find such beneficial changes already effected in the great Mongolian Empire that his future studies will be largely colored by them.

We believe that this reform contemplated by General Chang is one of the most momentous not only for China, but also for the nations whose relations with that empire are close through the possession of contiguous territory. With universal training adopted, the progress of China must be swift and permanent. The lethargy of ages will be swept away. Military training does not tolerate indolence and apathy. The militant Chinaman will be an entirely different creature from the Chinaman we know. Once that sluggish people see great battalions of natives marching about the country in maneuvers and parades there will come a national pride that will make itself felt in negotiations and relations with other Powers. The swarming millions of that huge country, which now virtually count for little in the world's affairs, will suddenly loom large upon the horizon of international arrangements.

The pigtail and wooden shoe will give way to the helmet and the military boot, and the old, sleepy, non-resistant Chinaman will make way for the New Mongolians, who will know how to fight. With that military knowledge will come an awakening of the dormant energies of the great race. Organization of large armies will result in organization of industries and the co-operation of manufacturing and productive forces. The every-man-for-himself principle, under which China has been living for centuries, must go down when brought into opposition to a military system of education. The basic idea of that training is co-operation. The co-operation

in the army is certain to spread co-operation to all other fields of activity, until we shall see a new China and a new race.

#### MEANING OF "LIBERTY" TO THE FILIPINOS.

The Manila newspaper, El Renacimiento, of Jan. 15, 1910, predicted that that number would be its last issue, owing to the verdict against it of \$30,000 damages for having libeled Commissioner Worcester, which it confessed itself unable to meet. Then, after asserting that the avowed purpose of the present administration of the Philippine Islands is to exploit them for the benefit of the American capitalists, it says: "Conquered but unconvinced, we lay down our work with the satisfaction of having fulfilled our duty. We have one last word of advice to give our people. We cannot ever become Anglo-Saxons, even though we wished it. We are an Oriental people—part of the East which is to-day rising in its strength and shaking off the tyranny of ages. Let us remember now and in the future that the only salvation of our race lies in independence." One effect of the triumph of Japan in the Manchurian war, perhaps, may be seen in some of these words, notably those speaking of "rising in strength and shaking off the tyranny of ages," an expression somewhat exaggerated, as Japan has not thrown off any yoke but that of Oriental sloth and seclusion.

Elsewhere in this journalistic swan song we read this: "There is an attempt to make it appear that we have in these islands an earthly paradise created by American intervention for the benefit of the Filipino, where no crime goes unpunished, where the American treats the native like a brother, and the native looks to the American as an exemplar of morality, and where the office-holder is a missionary, working solely for the love of God and his fellow-men, unmindful of his pocket. Whoever dares whisper the contrary, and attempts to prove it, is anti-American, a demagogue, an agitator, a rebel, a disturber of the peace."

This we find conspicuously reprinted in the Springfield Republican, which had no word to say about the reign of law and order which the American military and civil administration has brought into districts in the Philippines where robbery, plunder and theft had been the rule for centuries; no word for the abolition of head hunting, human sacrifice and other barbarous practices; no word for the hundreds of public schools opened under the American régime; no word for the extermination of the bands of outlaws like that of Jikiri, which held whole districts in terror and which levied tribute when and where they pleased; no word for the long, hard fight against cholera; no word for the cleansing of Manila and other cities; no word for the hygienic enlightenment of the civilized sections of the archipelago; no word for the modern courts of justice established in the various centers of population; no word for the surveying and mapping of the islands, and the wide researches into the characteristics and needs of the various tribes.

We have before asserted, on the authority of the most experienced officers of the American Army, such as Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, long the commander of the Moro Province, that not only has American occupancy brought many blessings of civilization to the Filipinos, but it has prevented their subjugation by the warlike Moros, who previously were held down only by the Spanish military, and, if the power of the white man had been removed, would have turned their martial might against their neighbors in Luzon and the other islands, with every prospect of extending the Moro rule over all the tribes. It is from that slavery that the American administration has saved the Filipino, and, though he may be too proud to acknowledge it, officers of the American Army, who know better the power of the Moro than the inhabitants of Luzon, and especially the "patriots" of Manila, because as the military rulers of Mindanao they have been able to touch the Moros at all points of their lives, do not hesitate to speak of the menace which hung over the Filipinos when the Spanish power was crushed and there was a question whether the Americans would continue to hold the islands.

This salvation of the Filipinos to the influences of Christianity and Western civilization, testified to by foreign observers, is ignored by the Republican with a studiousness that suggests that it is an unpleasant subject for the anti-imperialist. In our issue of Jan. 30, 1909, we called the attention of Mr. Moorfield Storey, of Boston, one of the leading spirits of the organization that has been depreciating the work of the Army and civilian administrators in the Philippines from almost the very inception of our control, and others associated with him, to the address of General Bliss at the opening in 1907 of the first agricultural fair ever held in Zamboanga, capital of the Moro Province. This was a plain, direct presentation of the dangers to the Filipinos of putting themselves in the power of the Moros, which they would do if they should realize their dream of independence. There were many Filipinos listening to General Bliss, and to them he said: "It should not be necessary to warn my Filipino friends to beware of those among you who preach misleading notions of liberty and independence. Without the protection of a powerful government guaranteeing life, security of property and the sanctity of your homes, what hope have the 50,000 Filipinos in this province against the 450,000 Moros and pagans?"

This is the question we would now address to Mr. Storey and the Springfield Republican. If liberty is to be granted to the Filipinos, then is it not to be granted to other tribes? In our issue from which we have just quoted we said: "It is very nice to talk about granting absolute independence to the Filipinos, but such a grant carries with it a similar gift of liberty to the non-Christian tribes, else we should reduce freedom to a religious basis and submit it to religious tests, which would be obnoxious to every lover of liberty." Suppose we should grant to the Moros the same liberty which these gentlemen are asking for the Filipinos, what would become of the fifty thousand Filipinos of Christian belief in Mindanao Island under the rule of the Moros? To ask the question is to answer it. The end would be the destruction or the subjugation of the Filipinos by the half million non-Christians.

That is precisely the object which Mr. Storey and his school are aiming at, although they do not know it, and would be horrified perhaps if they could be brought to see that that is the inevitable result of their teachings. If such a thing should happen what an outcry of denunciation would arise from all the Christian nations against the United States for having abandoned Christians to the pitiless domination of Mohammedan or pagan tribes! Either the statement of General Bliss, made from his wealth of knowledge of the local situation, is true or it

is not true. We have never seen it disputed by any of the anti-imperialistic school, although it is the crux of the whole question. We would ask Mr. Storey now to reply to General Bliss, and either acknowledge his error or show that the former governor of Moroland is wrong. Our columns are open for his reply. At the same time we wish to call his attention to another phase of this Philippine question. It may be doubted whether the subjugation of the Filipinos by the Moros would have occurred if we had withdrawn our control immediately after the Spanish War or whether it would happen now, because the first massacre of Christian Filipinos by the Moros would in all likelihood cause so great a protest in Christendom that some powerful nation would consider itself in duty bound to interfere. Having withdrawn, we should be in no better position than other nations, and even Spain might claim the right to interfere to protect Spanish-speaking Christians. But whether it were Spain or any other country, there would be no prospect of the natives receiving a larger measure of self-government than they are receiving to-day, while we should be compelled to sit down and see the opportunity to do something for a benighted and unfortunate people slip through our fingers. The anger of the Powers over the maltreatment of Armenian Christians by the Turks enables one to form an idea of the urgency of the demand for white control of the Philippines if our withdrawal should be followed by Moro outrages against the native Christians.

#### RANK IN THE ARMY.

The New York Sun discourses thus wisely on the subject of rank in the Army. What it says accords with what has been said so frequently in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on this subject, and it will, we believe, meet with the cordial approval of a large part of the Army.

Rank is the foundation of all military organization, the cornerstone of military command, and the basis of that great factor in war, the discipline of the troops.

Well known as this axiom is, there has nevertheless been a growing lack of respect for rank in our Army, especially since the war with Spain, due largely to the cry that we need young officers in our high commands and the tendency, at one time very apparent, of selecting only young men for these posts, not to mention the recent efforts to secure legislation for promotion by selection or an elimination bill or a bill to retire officers in case they do not reach a certain grade of rank when they have reached a certain age, fixed for each grade.

All this has led to a feeling among some of the younger officers that there is no limit to the rank that one may aspire to, and among the older officers that rank and past services count for little or nothing in comparison with more recent deeds, however insignificant in comparison.

The idea that young blood is needed in the Army has also led to some wrong conceptions regarding appointments to the higher grades, totally disregarding rank. Disregard for rank in making promotions naturally leads to a loss of respect for that element of military organization, especially if that disregard is radical (as it has been in several well known cases).

Youth and the energy that generally goes with it are undoubtedly advantageous to an army, but experience and judgment are also qualities not to be neglected. The desire for young blood in our commanders is not in itself wrong; on the contrary, it is most desirable if all other conditions are equal, but the exaggerated form it has taken is certainly detrimental to the Service, and has brought into it a spirit of unrest and of wrong conceptions and unworthy ideals.

In every army but ours rank is fully respected, and promotion to any grade is always from the next lower grade, and not from several grades below. But in these foreign armies there is still selection in a sense, because not every officer is promoted to a higher grade, and yet everyone that is promoted carries with him the experience acquired in all the grades below and the judgment that necessarily goes with his rank. No army but our own fails to utilize fully its older and consequently more experienced officers.

When officers have served for long years in the Army with good records the one idea in our Army nowadays seems to be to retire them, if possible, long before their time, in order to bring young blood to the top, on the supposition that young blood is better for efficiency. The country appears to be perfectly willing to lose the experience and ripe judgment of these officers, for which it has spent much government money, in order to put the command of its armies in younger hands.

There is another point to be considered in the appointment of young officers to high commands, which is, that the very object of the advocates of this system, namely, promotion, is virtually defeated, inasmuch as further promotion to the grade is stopped for a long time. If the system were carried to the extreme, and only young officers were appointed, all promotion would be stopped for the time being. Moreover, these officers, however young when appointed, will all grow old in time, and there is no legal way of keeping up the supply of young officers in these higher grades.

The present age of retirement in the Army is sixty-four. If it is necessary to have the ages of officers in all grades lower than the average at present, this minimum retiring age should be reduced. This appears to be the only logical solution. But no complaint has been made on that score, and sixty-four appears to be a fair average retiring age, and the average ages for the various grades of rank resulting therefrom have not proved satisfactory.

In making appointments to the higher grades efficiency is the only true criterion, and youth is only one element in the category of qualities that go to make up efficiency in an Army officer. There are moral and intellectual elements, as well as mere physical, and Napoleon himself has stated that the moral is to the physical as three to one.

This apparent disregard for rank by the higher authorities in recent years has been the cause of the loss of respect for it in the Army. Fortunately, the present administration has shown no such tendency, and the result has been a more settled and stable condition in the Army, and a tendency to return to the feeling that pervaded the old Army when rank was duly respected. Nevertheless, the feeling of unrest still exists, due to the causes that have acted since the war with Spain, and more recently due to the efforts to pass an elimination bill or a bill for promotion by selection. The feeling is very general that such a bill can result only in political intrigue and will never serve the purpose it is intended to serve, namely, to effect the selection of the most efficient, morally, intellectually and physically, for promotion. It would be better to abandon all these schemes at present

and restore to the Army the old feeling of security based on respect for rank and all that this feeling implies, giving up the erroneous idea regarding youth and promotion, namely, that youth is necessarily more efficient than mature age, or that exceedingly rapid promotion is essential for the life of an Army, and accepting as proper in both these respects what the military world at large has found most advantageous, namely, a normal rate adequate to insure sufficient time in each grade, and yet not so much as to kill all interest and ambition. Respect for rank confers stability on an Army as well as confidence in the Government, because rank is the mark of ability, experience and judgment.

#### THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

From the Italian work, "Dopo la Guerra Russo-Giapponese," published by Casanova and Company, Turin, Italy, we translate the following:

In good looks and physical strength the Japanese are greatly inferior to the Russians, but under normal conditions they are equally able to resist fatigue and privations. They possess, however, a more notable characteristic than their late adversaries. Under a moral impulse or suggestion they are capable of long endurance while physically subjected to the strain of some great effort. We must not forget, however, that their small stature gives them an advantage in modern warfare, since a body of Japanese soldiers offers to the enemy a target about one-third smaller than that of a corresponding body of Russian soldiers. The Russians are capable of broad general ideas, but pay little attention to details. They create with ease, but find difficulty in putting into effect. The Japanese, on the other hand, do not create, but imitate. They have a passion for the particular, for details, and they carry this preference to a high stage of perfection. That is why they are so skilful in the division of labor, why they tend to specialize, to repeat the same operations with an identical succession of features, entrusting them to the same individuals. They always collaborate, and they possess the faculty, similar to that indicated in their physical side, of concentrating all their attention for a long period on the same chosen topic. These two nations produce excellent infantry soldiers. The most prominent difference lies in the ruling class of the two countries, although in both it is derived from a nobility but lately weaned from the feudal system. Contempt of life, a feature almost common among Asiatics, is rendered still more active in the ruling class of Japan by an extraordinary pride of race, and especially by their characteristic trait of forming an irrevocable decision under given circumstances and of pursuing such a decision till death. There was not only a national but a racial war, and all the moral and military qualities of the Japanese people were exalted by this feeling.

The ruling class in Russia is less homogeneous, in a lesser degree a unit. It is divided by interests and by a social romantic literature. It does not feel sure of its duties or its rights, and, above all, it lacks confidence in the uprightness and justice of the administration of the state. To this must be added the fact that for Russia the war with Japan was a colonial war. Wolsey used to say: "In a colonial war against an enemy armed with lances and swords you should attack in the proportion of one to four; against an enemy supplied with firearms, like yourselves, you should advance in the ratio of four to one." Exception should be made of the Siberians. They appreciated more keenly the necessity of the war, and the Siberian troops fought with really surprising desperation.

In the matter of organization the two armies differed but little. The large units had approximately the same formation. The proportion of the various arms did not present any great disparity. They had been accustomed to identical methods of training under almost the same system; the weapons and accoutrements were modern and perfected on both sides; the target practice of the infantry was equally neglected in both cases. In the Russian infantry there existed a traditional and theoretical leaning toward the bayonet attack, whereas the Japanese infantry (while theoretically admitting the position of German tacticians who held that the bayonet attack had served its time) were inclined, through atavism, to fighting with the naked steel.

The Japanese troops were filled with a strong esprit de corps, upheld by vigorous ties of discipline and morale, which was capable of long endurance in the face of serious losses, and preserved to the very end its quality, and if this limit was unattainable the end was achieved by a moral and material pressure which was long, continuous and intense. The Russian infantry was less active and less aggressive owing to a combination of the reasons indicated above. It also was able to preserve its organic integrity, and displayed a very astonishing passive resistance in the face of heavy losses and under most harassing conditions. It showed, however, less active powers of attack, and found more difficulty than the Japanese in maintaining these powers at a high level. In the course of the engagement these powers of offense vanished when met by the obstinate Japanese attack, and gave way successively to weariness, inactivity and retreat.

All things considered, the infantry was the strongest "trump" held by the Japanese army. Its artillery was good and well organized, but did not present any elements of superiority, except when it was numerically superior. The cavalry was inferior. It lacks "wings," and was always used as mounted infantry.

The command-in-chief of the Japanese army lay in the hands of men who had risen with modern Japan. Their authority was undisputed not only in the army, but in the whole empire. Like almost all old Japanese, officers loved war for its own sake, as the huntsman loves the chase and the gambler his stake; yet genius was not their characteristic so much as energy of mind and common sense. It would be vain to try to discover the mind which directed the war for Japan. The Japanese always co-operate. The individual is of little account, except as representing his share in collective action.

The Emperor rules over all forms of this collectiveness, and then effectively symbolizes the virtues and qualities of the race. The telegrams of the victors of battles on sea and land, who attributed their victory to the illustrious virtues of his majesty, were therefore symbolically true. The lack of genius displayed throughout the conduct of the war precludes the existence of a ruling mind superior to that of the natural commanders of the forces.

On the Russian side high executive positions were filled by men capable of ideas of genius, but their authority was not undisputed. The relations for order and obedience between the supreme commander and the men immediately beneath him were not always normal. Discipline was severe and passive in the lower ranks; in the upper ranks it would appear that at times even a lack of discipline was shown. Personal passions did not

always yield to general interest. The commander-in-chief did not always succeed in making his influence felt to the point of being able to place in his subordinates that natural, complete, constant and unlimited reliance which Marshal Oyama felt in his chiefs of army and divisions. These abnormal conditions counteracted in large measure the influence emanating from the commander-in-chief, a position which should be filled by a man of great authority capable of energetic measures sufficient to overcome all resistance and to impart the necessary aggressiveness to the firm but slow moving body of Russian troops.

The mass of Japanese officers were more homogeneous than the Russian officers not only by nature and tradition, but also in ambition. Yet in spite of what has been said, the officers in the two armies were not unequal in training. They were able to handle their troops, lead them whither they wished them to go, and to dispose them in such a manner as to enable them to employ their weapons to good effect.

At the beginning of the war, however, the Russians held their opponents somewhat in contempt, for which reason they carried with them into the field of battle the manners and customs of the drill ground and of peace maneuvers, whereas the Japanese from the first were more cautious and far-sighted. They are endowed with the instinct of ambush, and tend to make their blows sure. Moreover, the idea is still general among them that retreat shows weakness, incapacity and cowardice. Hence who assumes an undertaking is making a definite stake—there being no middle course between success and death.

For all the reasons above mentioned, from the first battle the Japanese tactics partook of the following character: Cautious and invisible preparations; disposition and movement of forces by night, rapidity of movement by day, when such movement was obligatory; determination and unlimited resistance in action; fierceness and tenacity in attaining their aim, in remaining hours together, and even days, only a few dozen meters from the enemy, until the enemy yielded perhaps merely on account of the duration of the pressure.

On the part of Russia various circumstances operated to render easy to the Japanese the application of these tactical methods. At the beginning of the campaign, surprised with but few mobilized troops, they were unable to assume the offensive. Later, when they had in the field forces equal, and sometimes superior, to those of the Japanese, they were already morally cowed by preceding defeats, and still more so by the prospect of having to wait a long time for fresh supplies, weapons and reinforcements. Was not this cause for anxiety the most palpable reason for the retreat of Kuropatkin at Liao-Yang when he might have assumed the offensive? But, above all, the fact of being eight thousand kilometers distant from their base of operations, and connected with this base only by means of the slender thread of the trans-Siberian railway, produced a harmful effect on the commander, paralyzing his liberty of action and limiting his tactics to the defense of that slender thread. To these must be added the abnormal conditions in the relations between the commanders-in-chief mentioned above, and we shall then understand the principal causes which made the Russians seem to be constantly on the defensive, and which rendered their infrequent offensive tactics uncertain, disheartened and indecisive.

#### ENGINEER CORPS INCREASE.

In the hearing before the House Military Committee on H.R. 7117, from which we quoted at length in our issue of March 26, General J. F. Bell, Chief of Staff, having spoken of the "best talent" of the Military Academy, explained he did not mean that a cadet graduating at the head of his class is necessarily best qualified for military purposes. On the average, however, he thought it true that the man graduating near the head of the class was best qualified for the Engineer Corps. The provision permitting the filling of the Engineer Corps from civil life the General Staff had agreed to because it was felt that there is great need of competent instructors in the Army. The greatest school the Army officers ever went through was the Civil War, but when they came out they were so exhausted by the struggle that they sat down and rested virtually for about twenty years, as it was not until about 1885 or 1889 that efforts were made to train officers in their war duties. There is a greater need of instructors in the line of the Army now than in former days, when there was no disposition to teach these studies of the art of war. "Now, owing to the very thorough training given at the Military Academy, it is unquestionably true that to have a number of its graduates in any military organization materially aids to elevate the standard of efficiency in that organization. This led us to recognize the equity of compelling a certain number of graduates to go into the Infantry. Consequently, for four years the number of vacancies which cadets at the Military Academy were allowed to choose have been apportioned to the four branches of the Service—Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery. After that number of vacancies have been chosen the rest in all those Services are filled, first from the ranks, and second from civil life. We are proposing in this bill, and on this we have agreed, that the Engineer Corps shall fare just the same as the rest of the Army; that the number of graduates it shall receive from the Military Academy shall be in proportion to the number of officers that belong to the Engineer Corps. This is on the theory that thoroughly educated officers from West Point are just as badly needed in other branches of the Service as they are in the Engineer Corps."

From 1802 to 1909, according to a table presented by General Bell, there were 4,846 graduates, and of these 383 went to the Engineers, 1,963 to the Infantry, and 1,351 to the Artillery. Taking the Engineer Corps as it exists at the present time and assigning to it the quota of graduates that it would be entitled to, according to its strength of officers, it would get five and one-half graduates per year. If this bill goes through, it would be entitled to a little over seven graduates per year. If the Corps of Cadets is increased, as the bill now pending before Congress would increase it, the Engineers would be entitled to about ten cadets a year. "I am especially interested in the mobile army, because I belong to the mobile army, and it would be unnatural if Engineer officers did not regret to give up the privilege of having the Corps of Engineers recruited exclusively from West Point. I have assumed that they would prefer it. At the same time these gentlemen are sufficiently liberal minded to see the equity and justice of the argument that I have urged with them. At any rate, they have agreed that, so far as their personal view was concerned, my claims were equitable, and it is our intention, if that

law is revoked requiring that the Engineer Corps be filled exclusively from West Point, to allot to the Engineers their proportion of graduates, in common with all branches of the Service, and allow them to fill the remainder of the vacancies from civil life under the provisions of this law.

"There was a time when unquestionably the work of the Engineer Corps was more important than that of any other branch of the Service. I personally feel that that time has passed, and that the standard of efficiency and the duties required of line officers have been elevated to such an extent that now their duty has assumed a comparative importance very much greater than it had before."

General Bell presented a table showing the comparative age at which officers of the Line and of the Engineers reach their grades. These ages are as follows, the Line coming first in the figures: Second lieutenant, Line, 23; Engineers, 22.99; first lieutenant, 29.436 and 25.136, difference in favor of the Engineers, 4.3 years; captain, 38.553 and 30.225, a difference of 8.328; major, 51.863 and 39.908, a difference of 11.955; lieutenant colonel, 57.033 and 48.8, a difference of 8.233, and colonel, 59.452 and 57.827, a difference of 1.625. "You will notice," he said, "that there is a very sudden jump between lieutenant colonels and colonels; that an officer must have remained in the grade of lieutenant colonel nearly ten years before receiving his promotion to colonel. This can be due to only one thing, and that is an insufficient number of colonels to make the promotion uniform throughout the line of grades. I believe it equitable that the number of officers in the higher grades of the Engineer Corps should be increased. It will then be below the proportionate number in the whole line of the Navy in corresponding grades."

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Among the latest publications of Moffat, Yard and Company, New York, are the following: "Central America and Its Problems," an account of a journey from the Rio Grande to Panama, with introductory chapter on Mexico and her relations to her neighbors, by Frederick Palmer, F.R.G.S.; price, \$2.50. "The Seminoles of Florida," an illustrated volume by Minnie Moore-Wilson; price, \$1. "Washington's Birthday"; its history, observance, spirit and significance, as related in prose and verse, with a selection from Washington's speeches and writings, edited by Robert Haven Schauffler; price, \$1. "The Bridge Fiend," a cheerful book for bridge-whistlers, by Arthur Lorin Bruce; price, \$1.

Taking them in reverse order we find that the purpose of Mr. Bruce is to distract rather than instruct; to relieve bridge-players from the strain of attention to revokes, correct leads, etc., by showing them, in a humorous way, how cheats may be detected and outwitted; feminine "bridgers" may be made almost honest and "post-mortems" entirely done away with—bringing a feeling of serenity, gratitude and calm to the distracted player. Turkey is supposed to have originated the game of bridge, which was introduced by Lord Brougham in 1894 into London, where it has almost entirely superseded whist. Mr. Bruce thinks, however, that an explanation of the game by the late Henry L. Barber to his friends at the Whist Club in New York as early as 1894 antedated by a few months its appearance in London. "Cavendish," who was at first bitterly opposed to bridge, ended by saying of bridge before his death in 1899: "There is no game of cards in the world wherein skill, sound judgment and insight into the adversary's methods will meet with more certain reward."

Robert G. Ingersoll once declared that Washington was only a steel engraving. Mr. Schauffler has endeavored to correct this impression and to introduce us to the real, vital, living Washington by gathering into one volume articles by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Charles W. Eliot, Will Carleton, Richard Watson Gilder, Edward Everett Hale, Daniel Webster, Henry B. Carrington, William McKinley, William E. Gladstone, Senators Daniel, Dewey and Lodge, John M. Harlan, and forty other writers who have sought to present the Father of his Country in a true light. Seven chapters are devoted to extracts from Washington's speeches and writings.

Some of the most interesting, exciting and heroic episodes in the history of the U.S. Army are associated with the Seminoles, whose history is briefly recorded in the volume whose title we give. It is an enlarged and illustrated edition of a work previously published with the same title. The author shows how by his gentleness and humanity "the gallant Worth" succeeded in taming the fierce warrior Wild Cat, until the two became most ardent friends in spite of the wrongs to which the Indians had been subjected by inhuman whites.

In his handsome volume on Central America Mr. Palmer seeks to make us better acquainted with our immediate neighbors on the south, with whom our relations are destined to become more intimate and personal. Mexico takes the leading place in his account of Central Americans. There Americans, whose language is the business tongue, predominate, controlling half of the total trade of the republic and exporting to it more than seven times as much as Germany and France. Still Americanophobia prevails throughout Mexico, no Mexican having any doubt that we mean conquest in the end. The greatest check to disorder in the event of the death of Diaz "will be the fear of interference by the United States, and no less efficacious because groundless." Accounts of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica follow. We are warned of our mistake in associating the South American and the Central American nations in a single group. "They have only language in common. Otherwise they as vitally and basically differ in character as France from Egypt." Honduras would appear to be the ideal country for retired officers, where an ordinary woman's wardrobe and luxuries cost \$1.50 annually, and no one owns more than a single shirt, being always in danger of losing what he cannot carry on his back. "Happy little Costa Rica" is the designation of the republic which lacks the distinction of making history, which in Central America has consisted of wars and revolutions. The latest works on Central America previous to this date back thirty or forty years. Since then there have been great changes and this volume describes the people and conditions as they appeared on a trip through the country by the writer in 1908.

From the John Lane Company, New York, we receive "The Thief of Virtue" (price, \$1.50), a story of Dartmoor, by Eden Phillpotts; an interesting study of simple and strong natures, admirable in its clear presentation of character.

In a volume entitled "American House Building in Messina and Reggio," which the Putnams will soon pub-

lish, Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Belknap, U.S.N., has prepared for publication an account of the work of the Americans at Messina and Reggio, where an American party, headed by him, alone erected 1,900 dwelling houses, a hotel building, a church, a monastery, a *laboratorio* and two schools. In addition they furnished material for the building of 1,000 dwelling houses of a similar type in Palmi, Ali, Messina and vicinity. The work was pursued at the rate of fifteen cottages built for every day the American party spent there, including Sundays, holidays and days of rain. The book will be profusely illustrated.

#### PINE CAMP, NEW YORK.

As we have received a number of inquiries as to Pine Camp, N.Y., where it is intended to hold joint maneuvers this summer, we publish below some information given in an official report by the late Major Lewis Balch, Med. Dept., N.G.N.Y., which will be of interest to those who have not yet been on duty at Pine Camp:

Pine Camp, some six to eight hundred feet above sea level, is situated north of the Black River, in Jefferson county, N.Y., west of the Rome and Ogdensburg Railroad; Watertown being southwesterly from it twelve miles, Ogdensburg northerly about twenty-five miles and Carthage six miles southeasterly. At the situation of the camp the country is barren, this barren land reaching about three miles northerly, about three miles east, four miles west and a half mile southerly, bordering on the Black River. A high hog-back rises on the southerly side, which was taken for the headquarters of the camp. The camp site is nearly level, falling slightly to the eastward. Just before the large Cavalry camps, east of the regular Cavalry camps, the ground dropped over twenty feet, rising slightly again before reaching the river. Outside the limits stated above cultivation begins.

Other than where the camp stood, the surface is rolling, wooded with scrub oaks and in places pine. The remains of large pine trees are seen in stumps all over the plain. In addition to and including the grounds near the camp, the troops had for maneuvering a territory measuring about ten by twelve miles, of which but from six to eight miles were in actual use. Outside of the camp limits described above, the country became more rolling and better adapted for maneuvers.

The character of soil is sand, gradually changing to a sandy loam outside the tract. Sand said to be from ten to thirty feet in depth.

Scrub oaks, pine, maple, poplar and whortleberry bushes with a coarse grass are the chief vegetation. There is no sod, the grass not having any firm grip upon the sand. Consequently, the surface features are frequently changed by the high winds.

The water served the camp was excellent in quality and in sufficient quantity. It was taken from two large springs found near a small stream about the third of a mile east of the railroad crossing at the point where the spur was run in for the quartermaster and commissary depots. These springs were impounded, and the water pumped by a gasoline engine through a four-inch pipe to large standpipes placed at convenient points to all the different camps. From these standpipes it was piped to the head of company streets, to bathhouses and to watering troughs.

The plain where camps were pitched having periodically been burned over, has a layer of black sand, made black by the addition of charcoal ground fine by the action of the sand, of from eight to ten inches deep. This makes the camp a very dirty one, and one more destructive to clothing than were the soil clean sand, and the dirt adds materially to discomfort. Another factor against the site as a permanent camp ground may be said to be the sudden high winds, which are liable to do great damage to the tentage, to say nothing about the harm to personal effects. And these heavy gales are stated by inhabitants to be quite frequent. In the month of duty we experienced two, which blew tents down, and a third which kept many awake over half the night fearing trouble. While nothing can be said against the camp on hygienic or sanitary grounds, much may be stated on military grounds. The camp ground would prove, from extreme cold, untenable in the late autumn and winter months, unless permanent barracks were erected. This would naturally entail drainage.

#### BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES.

The following states have indicated their intention of holding camps of instruction for officers of Infantry of their Organized Militia, in accordance with G.O. No. 4, W.D., current series. The figures in parenthesis indicate the number of officers: Colorado, near Denver, early in June (36); Connecticut, Niantic, June 13-17 (90); Delaware, near New Castle, June 6-9 (35); Florida, St. Augustine, May 16-20 (90); Georgia, Fort McPherson, May 9-15 (150); Fort Oglethorpe (Cavalry officers), May 9-15 (35); Indiana, Fort Benjamin Harrison, June 2-25 (200); Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, July 11-16 (90); Maine, Augusta, six days in June (44); Michigan, Ludington, five days in June (not given); Mississippi, near Vicksburg, May 16-20 (70); Missouri, Nevada, July 3-15 (250); Montana, Fort William Henry Harrison, May 2-6 (41); Ohio, not definitely decided, not given (140); Pennsylvania, Mount Gretna, May 19-23 (475); Texas, Austin, June 6-11 (120); Vermont, Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y. (50); Wyoming, Fort D. A. Russell (25), Fort Mackenzie (25), during April. The following states have indicated their intention of sending officers to the special schools of instruction: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Utah. In all twelve Cavalry, thirty-four Field Artillery, twenty-one Signal Corps. Massachusetts will probably send eight or ten officers of Artillery or Cavalry; Ohio will probably send five officers; Wisconsin will probably send two Artillery officers; Colorado will probably send three additional officers of Cavalry. The transportation of officers of the Organized Militia to a point outside of the state to which they pertain, for purposes of instruction, is a proper charge against funds allotted to the state under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended. The state of Wisconsin will assemble all of its officers for a school and camp of instruction at the Wisconsin State Military Reservation, Camp Douglas, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 24, 25 and 26, 1910. The scope of instruction at this school will be that covered during the correspondence school course. Rhode Island will assemble Light Battery A at the state camp ground, Quonset Point, June 12 to 18, 1910, for its annual camp of instruction. Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, 2d Field Art., and four non-commissioned officers of the Field Artillery

detachment at West Point have been detailed to attend the encampment.

From May 1, 1910, to Oct. 31, 1910, Wisconsin will make an allowance of \$60 to each company of Infantry and to Troop A, 1st Cavalry, for services of target tenders.

In his report of inspection on the 1st Battery, Field Artillery, Utah, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Clark, O.D., U.S.A., makes special mention of the excellent care taken of the material furnished this battery and the zeal displayed by the officers and men of the organization, and the appreciation of the War Department at this condition has been communicated to the A.G. of Utah.

The following circular was recently issued by California: "The attention of all Infantry and Cavalry officers is directed to the necessity of giving more attention to their organizations in extended order and the service of security and information. While a certain amount of close order drill is essential for purposes of mobility and discipline and as a foundation for more advanced training, yet, as a rule, officers give too much attention to close order movements. In our climate it is possible to have company and troop small maneuvers from April 1 to Oct. 1 of each year, and commanding officers should have them not less than once in two months during this period. There is no doubt that such exercises would be a welcome diversion to the men, and a good attendance could be had for Saturday night and over Sunday practice marches. Problems in advance and rear guard duty, outposts and patrols, such as those given in 'Studies in Minor Tactics' and Marshall and Simonds' military primer, could be successfully worked out. Preliminary instruction can be given in the armory, and the blackboard and maps used to illustrate the movements of patrols, advance and rear guards and the formation of outposts, etc. By this method officers and men could be taught the important subject of map reading, and will become familiar with the duties that will be expected of them when actually working out the problems."

#### NEW COAST ARTILLERY LIEUTENANTS.

The following are the lists of civilian candidates found qualified in the examination held in January, 1910, for appointment as second lieutenants in the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A. Those named in List No. 1 are to be nominated immediately for appointment. Those named in List No. 2 are not to be appointed until after the cadets at the U.S. Military Academy who are to be graduated in June, 1910, shall have been appointed:

##### List No. 1.

1. Kennedy, Belton O'N. 727 Whitney ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
2. Wilson, Cary Robinson, 52 York street, Norfolk, Va.
3. Hood, John H., 2612 N street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
4. Dodson, Richard Stearns, Box 669, Norfolk, Va.
5. North, Carl Uno, 4062 Gladys avenue, Chicago, Ill.
6. Ljungstedt, Philip Milnor, c/o A. A. Ljungstedt, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
7. Gottrell, Joseph F., 1758 Corcoran street, Washington, D.C.
8. Dyer, Edward L., Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, Ludlow, Mass.
9. Clay, Wallace L., 602 Union street, Schenectady, N.Y.
10. Clark, Walter Lucas, P.O. Box 645, Wharton, N.J.
11. Kingman, Frederick B., U.S. Engr. Office, Savannah, Ga.
12. Sperry, Simon W., Room 705, 29 W. 39th street, N.Y. city.
13. Swan, Daniel Maury, Jr., Fort Myer, Va.
14. Steese, C. M., Cole, State School of Mines, Golden, Colo.
15. Stovall, Harry Wylie, 627 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.
16. Chandler, Rex, 612 Adams street, Gary, Ind.
17. McCaskey, J. P., Jr., 1716 Master street, Philadelphia, Pa.
18. Harrison, E. S., 1825 Wyoming ave., Washington, D.C.
19. Haines, Ralph Edward, 3370 E street, San Diego, Cal.

##### List No. 2.

1. Pierce, C. D., 1337 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
2. Cannon, Fenelon, 1337 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
3. Jones, T. H., c/o Lieutenant C. Jones, G.A.C., West Point, N.Y.
4. Watts, Laurence, 58 Hammond street, Cambridge, Mass.
5. Sumner, Henry Newbold, Hertford, N.C.
6. Roth, Edward, Jr., 54 Dunster street, Cambridge, Mass.
7. Easterday, G. W., 1681 31st street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
8. Gorham, George Burton, The Victoria, 14th & Clifton streets, Washington, D.C.
9. Wilson, Charles N., Box 463, East Lansing, Mich.
10. Frick, Austin G., 1008 West 13th street, Wilmington, Del.
11. Winslow, S. S., Aid, Coast & Geodetic Survey, Wash., D.C.
12. Torney, F. J., 1326 Girard street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

#### A CIVIL WAR STORY.

The Hyde Park (Mass.) Historical Record publishes the address of Brig. Gen. Henry B. Carrington, LL.D., U.S.A., on the "Great American Desert" and its development, read before the Hyde Park Business Men's Association Nov. 23, 1908. The same number of the Record contains an article entitled "Undercurrents of the Great Rebellion," in which Franklin H. Dean tells us the following tale of Stanton, the Secretary of War under Lincoln, without giving any authority for statements which require the fullest corroboration to be accepted. Mr. Dean says:

"One day, at about this time (in the last days of Buchanan's administration), Edwin M. Stanton, a Pennsylvania lawyer, a lifelong Democrat and warm personal friend of President Buchanan, called at the White House to see the President.

"The conversation soon turned upon the times, when the President asked Stanton his opinion. Stanton replied, 'Mr. President, you are standing upon a volcano; the earth is mined all around and beneath you, and unless something is done at once you will be the last President of the United States.' 'For God's sake,' replied Buchanan, 'will you come in and help me?' The Attorney General's position is vacant; will you take it?' 'If you so desire, I will,' said Stanton.

"There was a Cabinet meeting at the White House that night and Stanton was the last to arrive. As he entered the room and took his seat at the table he noticed Floyd (Secretary of War) pacing up and down the floor, gesticulating and ranting about someone who had torn down his flag, cut down the flagstaff, dismounted his guns and broken off the trunions, and when he had ceased speaking someone turned to Mr. Stanton and asked his opinion.

"About what?" asked Stanton, as though he had not heard what had been said. "Why, about Major Anderson's leaving Fort Moultrie and going over to Fort Sumter," was the reply. "It is the most glorious thing since the eighth of January, 1815," said Stanton, "and it has stirred the heart of every loyal man in the nation." "How about a man disobeying orders?" asked Floyd. "Orders! Have you given orders, Mr. President, for Anderson to remain in that old tumble-down fort when there was a better one to which he could go?" "No," replied the President, "I have given no such orders." "Do you know of any such orders being given?" "No, I know

of no order,' again replied Buchanan. 'Then the man who gave those orders is a traitor and ought to be hung higher than Haman.'

'Then Secretary Thompson essayed to rebuke a man so new in office for speaking so freely. Stanton, turning to Thompson, replied, 'I have been in office long enough to find you have stolen nearly a million dollars' worth of Indian bonds from the Government, and I expect to remain long enough in the Cabinet to see you punished.' At this a great tumult arose that lasted until past midnight, and marked that Cabinet meeting as one of the most memorable ever held upon this continent. The next morning Floyd, Cobb and Thompson, all three, resigned, and in a short time had left the Capital forever.'

#### FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The foremost funnels of the cruisers of the British Defense and Warrior classes are to be lengthened about ten feet. In these vessels the height of the funnels has been kept down to a minimum, and this, combined with the fact that the foremost funnel is in close proximity to the bridge, has resulted in much inconvenience, and, in certain circumstances, has interfered with safe navigation owing to vision being obscured by smoke.

A submersible displacing 577 tons is France's latest, known as the Archimede. She attained 15 1/2 knots on the surface during her recent trial. This vessel has a large radius of action, and can steam from Cherbourg to Toulon, or Bizerta, without refueling. The accommodation for officers and men permits each of the officers to have a cabin, while there are good messing arrangements and plenty of elbow room for petty officers and men. She has electrical cooking apparatus. The Archimede has been over three years building. Such a vessel as this should be able to cruise with a squadron as freely as destroyers.

The Russian government is about to introduce in the Douma a new naval construction program, involving an annual expenditure of \$37,500,000 for ten years, for the building of four Dreadnoughts or their equivalent each year of the decade.

The report that Germany has adopted torpedo nets is premature, says the Evening Standard. "Only the Nassau has them at present, and they are as yet experimental. The grave objection to them, from the German point of view, is their weight. In the matter of torpedo nets the Germans can hardly be called very up to date; the anti-net sentiment being quite an old idea born in the days when it was held that searchlights and a tertiary armament could settle any attacking torpedo craft. Very few hold that opinion now, though it must be confessed that a torpedo attack on the German Dreadnoughts would involve considerable risks, especially if—as believed—they carry a large supply of shrapnel."

"Now that the Argentine Naval Commission in Europe has finally decided on the design and destination of the contracts for their new navy," says the London Engineer, "a general change of staff is contemplated. Admiral Domecq Garcia, who has hitherto been chairman of the commission, left England last week to take over the command of the fleet at sea, and his place will be taken in London by Rear Admiral Oliva. The concurrent inspection of vessels being built in four countries will tax the Argentine Navy Department somewhat severely, but in any case a large increase in personnel will be found necessary to man the new vessels."

"A new type of vessel—an anti-torpedo boat destroyer—seems a possibility that may not long be delayed," says the London Engineer. "The British Swift, almost a scout, might almost fall into this category, and the proposed type is expected to be modeled very much on her lines. The term torpedo boat destroyer is now almost incorrect, as all the larger Powers have practically abandoned the building of torpedoboats proper. The sudden increase in size of these vessels, which was first initiated by the Admiralty, has been generally copied abroad, although, strangely enough, the Germans have not gone so far in this direction as either the French or Americans. That the newer vessels of this general type will be much more heavily armed than their predecessors is certain; the relative weakness both in guns and torpedoes of some of our later vessels is open to very acute criticism, especially in view of the size of the boats themselves and that of their potential enemies."

A distinct, if minor, improvement in the placing of the 4-inch guns in the St. Vincent class is the new arrangement of staggering the pairs on the tops of the midship turrets, so as to allow of the two guns being trained over wider broadside angles without moving the main turret, than would be the case if they were not *en echelon*.

Comparatively slow progress is being made at Ferrol with the ships and machinery for the new Spanish navy. Of the three battleships only two exist so far, and to no greater extent than that of keel plate and a few frames. Still, the original contract stipulated that the vessels should be ready within seven years, by which time it seems probable that with their designed speed of 20 knots and 14,750 tons displacement they will be virtually obsolete.

The London Engineer publishes an interesting summary of the general results of recent target practice against the French battleship Jena, which, it will be remembered, was the scene of the disastrous explosion in 1907 in Toulon Harbor, and was too badly damaged for repairs. The guns used in the target practice were 12-inch, 9.2-inch and smaller, with a striking velocity corresponding to a range of 6,000 yards. The action of the new pattern semi-armor-piercing shell was considered very satisfactory. These 12-inch shells are 3.45 calibers long and weigh 968 lbs., with a burster of 28 lbs. picric acid. They were found more effective than the armor-piercing shell, and far superior to the mine shell—"obus P"—which merely made splashes outside the plates, even when fired at unarmored portions of the target. The first heavy shell which penetrated the armored casemate burst inside, and destroyed the principal electric communications of the ship, although these were led one deck higher. After a few rounds had been fired the whole of the telephones of the Jena were found to be unserviceable, and many of the hydraulic mains were burst or leaking. The ship was twice set on fire. Several dogs had been shut up in the casemate; these did not appear to have suffered either from concussion or from the melinite fumes. Among the conclusions arrived at were the following: Electric leads and hydraulic mains are insufficiently protected in ships of the Jena class. Above the water-line they must be protected by armored trunks. Telephonic communication is unreliable, and must be supplemented by voice tubes and mechanical indicators. Separate pumps for hydraulic gear should be provided immediately below the principal gun mountings, below the armored deck, in order to

shorten the lead of the mains. Auxiliary hand gear should be fitted to all but the heaviest mountings. With good ventilation there is no great danger to be apprehended from the fumes of high explosive shell.

The British Admiralty have placed the contracts for the two cruiser-battleships of the Indefatigable type for the governments of Australia and New Zealand. These vessels will cost about \$9,000,000 each. Under the colonial scheme of naval construction, Australia is to become responsible for the construction of one of the vessels just placed, three cruisers of the Bristol type—the exemplar ship of which type was launched in February—six torpedo-boat destroyers and a number of submarines. Of the destroyers, three are at present under construction, one of which, the Parramatta, was launched Feb. 9. These vessels will form an Australian "fleet unit," and will embody, when complete, a naval force far stronger than the Commonwealth thought of a few years ago. They will cost altogether about \$20,000,000, and will involve an annual charge of \$3,750,000. The "fleet unit" of Australia, as also that of New Zealand—for which three destroyers are already being built in home yards—will form an integral part of the British navy, subject, under certain conditions, to orders and regulations similar to those applying to the British navy.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

To determine what effect the fatigue resulting from a long march might have upon the shooting efficiency of trained soldiers, the Austrian School of Musketry recently had a cyclist detachment of fifty men, all over two years' service, do sixty-five miles in eight hours, the return journey being against a strong head wind. Before and after the march, as told by the Army and Navy Gazette, London, they each fired ten rounds at a target representing a section of twenty-six men in skirmishing order lying down at 500 paces. Before the march the detachment made forty hits on nineteen figures; after the march, thirty-eight hits on sixteen figures. The experiment was then repeated with a section of forty-two non-commissioned officers, before and after a twenty-three hours' exercise in the field, during which thirty-three miles were covered. This section, consisting principally of marksmen, made eighty-one hits on twenty-one out of twenty-six figures before starting, and sixty-two hits on twenty figures after their return. Over against this creditable performance of the trained soldier it is shown that the raw recruit, when subjected to a similar test of endurance, fails to hit the target at all. He is incapable of the effort of will and firm resolve to hit which renders the trained soldier a formidable antagonist, even when his strength is exhausted by hunger and fatigue.

A new scheme for solving the question of the shortage of horses for the British army has been announced. About 200,000 animals would be required in the event of a general mobilization, and in order to provide this reserve the War Office contemplate inducing gentlemen interested in horses to accept the gift of young and fit animals for their personal use, conditional on the horses being properly fed and kept in a fit condition for the military work that might be required of them. There is also the proviso that the steeds on due notice shall be produced annually, if called for, and also in the event of a mobilization being ordered. Each horse will, of course, remain the property of the Crown, but may be used for any legitimate purpose, riding or draft, except for the carting of heavy loads, plowing or for any purpose which the commanding officer of the district may deem likely to interfere with their military efficiency; but they must not be let out on hire; they will be liable at all times to inspection; and in case of death or injury due to circumstances which in the opinion of the Army Council are due to improper treatment, compensation will have to be paid for each horse to an amount not exceeding £40, which can be covered by the taking out of policies of insurance. The War Office also stipulate that, subject to fourteen days' notice, the horses shall be placed at the disposal of the military authorities for a month in the course of each year for military training, and shall be given up to the military authorities at any time if claimed for mobilization purposes, or if in the opinion of the officer commanding they are not kept in good condition, or when no longer suitable for military requirements.

The total strength of the British colonial garrisons is 45,215, of which 11,493 are in South Africa, and 7,467 in Malta, 6,037 in Egypt and 6,228 in China (including Hong Kong).

All monetary grants, free ammunition and privileges of purchasing arms and ammunition at cost price have been withdrawn by the British South African government from the rifle clubs of Natal. For forty-eight years rifle clubs have existed in Natal, the rifle associations having been authorized under a law of 1862 for the defense of the colony, and at the present time are liable to be called out for military service by the governor when required. The movement now musters some 200 associations, with over 6,000 members. The associations were called up for service in 1899, and performed many duties receiving the war medal. Four years ago the system fell into disfavor with the militia authorities, and after some severe snubs, among which may be mentioned the reduction of the capitulation grant from 20s. to 10s., the issue of free ammunition from 100 rounds per man to 40 rounds, and the increase of the price of rifles from £2 to £3 15s., a notice was gazetted on Feb. 14 withdrawing all privileges.

Some characteristics of the Japanese officer and soldier and the Japanese method of handling recruits are described in a recent article in the Matin by Captain Duval, a French officer who served for two years with the Japanese army. Before teaching the peasant the use of weapons, he is shown how to open a door, to make a bed, to clean his quarters and how to eat his meals and generally comport himself with his comrades. In his early military instruction indulgence is shown for inaptitude and errors. While inexcusable as to wilful errors, consideration is shown for unintentional ones. Every effort is made to cultivate in the officers the love of country as the highest virtue within the heart of a man, to which love of family, and especially of wife, must be subordinate. One colonel forbade his officers to marry, saying that "Such love never exists except at the expense of love of country." The secret of their success in the late war with Russia is ascribed by them to their marvelous patience. They act on the principle that in war to-day the men who can endure suffering for sixteen hours will always prevail over the men who can only endure

it for fourteen hours. The Japanese soldiers have acquired the power to endure for entire days the tortures of tropical heat and awful thirst; they can stand an enemy's fire for a whole week, while advancing only fifty yards a day. Although most of their battles were gained by the bayonet, they were really won by the slowness and patience with which they awaited the hour of final charge. With them, to be killed in a charge is nothing; the whole criterion is to know how to suffer and to resist while one awaits the critical hour of action.

The British army estimates recently presented to Parliament provide for an increase of 1,000 men. The total amount of the estimate is \$138,800,000, which is \$1,625,000 more than last year, the additional amount being chiefly on account of the Territorial force, which is the British national guard. In the House of Commons the Secretary of War explained that the Territorial army is continuing to grow at the rate of over 1,000 a week, and by the end of the year they would undoubtedly number 300,000. For the Territorial force \$13,300,000 is required. In the regular army, exclusive of those serving in India, there are 184,200 men. The pay of the army is put down at \$43,665,000. Of the \$138,800,000 required for the army, the non-effective charges for officers and men, such as civil superannuation, compensation allowances and gratuities, call for \$19,163,000.

#### EXPLOSION ON THE CHARLESTON.

The Navy Department was informed by cable from Manila on March 28 of a terrible accident on the U.S.S. Charleston during target practice at sea off Olongapo, eight men being killed and others slightly injured. The explosion was caused, it is said, by the blowing off of a three-inch breech block, which in its flight across the deck cut through a steel stanchion and mowed down the men in its path. Seven of the victims were killed instantly, and the eighth died as the Charleston was hurrying to Cavite.

The cause of the explosion is not known. Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, has ordered an investigation. The bodies of the victims were buried at Cavite.

Rear Admiral Hubbard, in reporting the explosion, says the accident was probably due to a premature discharge of one of the three-inch guns.

Admiral Mason, Chief of Ordnance, is of the opinion that the accident resulted from a bent or broken firing pin. When the breech lock was swung heavily to close the breech on the cartridge, which is of brass, the projecting pin probably struck the primer, Admiral Mason believes, and exploded the charge before the block was locked in place. The entire charge, he thinks, flew out backward, tearing off the block and hurling it among the sailors, who probably had gathered in the rear to watch the gun practice. Such accidents are rare, but are not without precedent.

The names, residences and next of kin of the men who were killed are:

Walter Anstedt, next of kin, George Anstedt, father, Trenton, Ill.

Maxie Barnard, Cave in Rock, Ill.; next of kin, Mrs. Sarah Shelton, mother, Ardmore, Okla.

Ross Barkman; next of kin, W. Barkman, father, McKinley, Ind.

Harry Reeves Graden; next of kin, William Graden, father, Chester, Pa.

Henry Almond Heater; next of kin, J. N. Heater, father, Smithland, Ky.

Philip John McKee; next of kin, Mrs. A. Kivler, sister, West Nanticoke, Pa.

Leo Remmelle; next of kin, Mrs. V. Grandon, sister, Omaha, Neb.

Edward Albert Molin, Rockford, Ill.; next of kin, Charlotte Molin, mother.

The following is a list of the more recent explosions aboard ship:

Battleship Kearsarge—West Indian waters, Feb. 2, 1902, bursting of gun, five killed.

Battleship Missouri—Off Pensacola, April 13, 1904, explosion of powder, thirty-three killed, five hurt.

Battleship Massachusetts—At Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 1904, explosion in fire room, three killed, four scalded.

Battleship Iowa—April 9, 1903, explosion of gun, three killed, five injured.

Gunboat Bennington—San Diego, Cal., July 12, 1905, boiler explosion, thirty-four killed, sixty-six injured.

Battleship Kearsarge—In the Caribbean Sea, April 13, 1906, powder explosion, six killed.

Battleship Georgia—In Massachusetts Bay, July 15, 1907, powder explosion, six killed, fifteen injured.

Cruiser Tennessee—California waters, off San Pedro, June 5, 1908, bursting of boiler tubes, five killed.

Torpedo Destroyer Hopkins—At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 14, 1910, bursting of a boiler tube, one killed, six injured.

Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British explorer, who arrived at New York March 25 with his wife from England, was presented with gold medal by President Taft at Washington, D.C., March 26, on behalf of the National Geographic Society, before a large gathering at Convention Hall. Official Washington, including lawmakers, officers of the Army and Navy and members of the Diplomatic Corps, gathered to hear the Antarctic voyage lecture, and cheers upon cheers greeted him from the time he made his initial bow. Sir Ernest called upon President Taft at the White House in the morning. He was introduced by Mr. James Bryce, the British Ambassador. Sir Ernest made a call later on Miss Jane Wilkes, daughter of Rear Admiral Wilkes, of the Navy, who made explorations of the Antarctic region from the United States, and after whom Wilkes Land was named. The explorer had sent word to Miss Wilkes early in the morning that he and Lady Shackleton would be pleased to call upon the daughter of the distinguished naval officer who had been a forerunner of his in the Antarctic. Sir Ernest and Lady Shackleton were the guests of the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce at the British Embassy for luncheon. Gilbert H. Grosvenor on March 27 gave a luncheon in honor of Sir Ernest in order that the officers of the National Geographic Society might have a conference with him concerning the proposed American Antarctic expedition. The Shackletons returned to New York Sunday afternoon, March 27, proceeding to the Hotel Manhattan. Sir Ernest on March 28 was the guest at a luncheon given in his honor by the Pilgrims of the United States at the Lawyers' Club, and on the evening of the same day the gold medal of the American Geographical Society was presented to him at a meeting held in the hall of the Engineers' Club. The Explorers' Club on March 29 gave a luncheon in honor

of the visitor at the Hotel Astor. On Tuesday evening, March 29, Sir Ernest gave his first public lecture in America in Carnegie Hall, Joseph H. Choate presiding. Civil Engineer Peary, U.S.N., made the address of welcome, and Sir Ernest delivered his lecture on "Farthest South," illustrated by cinematograph pictures. Subsequently he will lecture in New England and Canada.

A writ of habeas corpus obtained on behalf of the two Japanese who were arrested in Manila March 28 in connection with an alleged plot to procure plans of the fortifications at Corregidor was briefly argued in the Supreme Court, Manila, April 1, before Justice Grant P. Trent, and the case was taken under advisement. Deputy Attorney General Lanier represented Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commander of the Philippines Division, and Col. J. A. Irons, U.S.A., custodian of the prisoners. He said that the case was a delicate one and of great importance, and that the military officials desired reasonable time to investigate fully. They would then turn the prisoners over to the civil authorities or discharge them. As the result of a conference with J.A.G. Davis, Secretary Dickinson decided to leave the whole matter to be decided by Philippine laws. There is no apprehension in Washington that Japan will resent any action taken in the case. The soldier accused of attempting to sell the photographs is Pvt. J. G. Saxe, a member of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. It is reported that Saxe at first agreed to obtain the photographs for the Japanese and accepted money for them, but when he was discovered taking pictures of the fortifications he informed his superiors of the plan and assisted in trapping the Japanese. Saxe was detailed from the Corps of Engineers to photograph the Corregidor fortifications. His numerous visits to Manila are said to have excited the suspicions of the Army authorities. The two Japanese are Mr. Kawada, who was introduced to the American authorities as an adviser of the Imperial Emigration Company, and Mr. Suganami, said to be the son of a colonel in the Japanese army.

The Q.M.D. has, this week, advertised for bids for the construction of a quartermaster's stable at Madison Barracks to accommodate 102 animals, and made the following awards of contracts: Fort Wadsworth extension to ordnance shop, Flynn and Hartman, Brooklyn, N.Y., \$1,194; Fort D. A. Russell, two field officers' quarters, R. W. Bradley and Company, \$25,168; two band stands, same firm, \$1,878; Johnson-Rowe-Paige Company, Omaha, plumbing and heating field officers' quarters, \$4,540; General Electric Company, Colorado Springs, electric fitting same, \$1,642; Fort Benjamin Harrison, one four-set officers' quarters, W. P. Jingelans Company, Indianapolis, \$22,638; Foley Brothers, Indianapolis, plumbing and heating same, \$4,918; Hatfield Electric Company, electric fitting, \$1,174; Fort Yellowstone Hospital, Cagnon and Company, Billings, Mont., \$38,521; F. E. Newberry, St. Louis, electric fitting same, \$1,727; construction guardhouse, Cagnon and Company, \$16,500; plumbing and heating, same firm, \$3,300; F. E. Newberry, electric fitting, \$365; Hot Springs, Ark., Hospital, two double sets of officers' quarters, E. A. Steinger Construction Company, St. Louis, \$18,000; Hot Springs Plumbing Company, plumbing, \$2,400; plumbing fixtures, W. S. King, Lonoko, Ark., \$3,500; Frank H. Wheeler, plumbing fixtures, \$3,500; Fort Jay Hospital, repairs and alterations, Nicholas H. Trapp, New York city, \$1,122.

The Quartermaster's Department has made the following awards for sidewalks, water supply, etc., at various Army posts the past week: Fort Morgan—W. C. Pease, Atlanta, Ga., reinforced concrete cistern for new barracks, also two 8,000 gallon cistern for officers' quarters, \$4,790. Fort Robinson—E. W. Lindersmith, Crawford, Neb., cement sidewalks, \$4,045. Fort Wetherill—Darling and Slade, Fall River, Mass., riprap, railway and grading on the wharf, \$3,000. Omaha Depot—J. S. Collins, Omaha, Neb., brick pavements, \$13,416. Fort Morgan—Duluth and Williams, New Orleans, La., drains and boardwalks, \$1,751. Washington Depot—B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, 28,080 feet 2½-inch jacketed hose, etc., \$20,498; 550 feet 1½-inch jacketed hose, etc., \$253; 500 feet ¾-inch hose, etc., \$295; total, \$21,046; Eureka Fire Hose Manufacturing Co., New York city, 4,500 feet 2½-inch multiple woven hose, \$4,500.

Rear Admiral Manuel Garcia, of the Argentine navy, who has been in Boston, Mass., closing the formalities attending the contracts with the Fore River Shipbuilding Company for two Dreadnoughts, to cost \$22,000,000, left March 28 for Pittsburgh, Pa., to be the guest of prominent business men. Rear Admiral Garcia, in an interview with the correspondent for the Herald, gave Mr. F. T. Bowles, formerly Chief Constructor, U.S.N., of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, the chief credit for securing the contracts for America. "Mr. Bowles is a clever man," he said, "and succeeded in getting ahead of all the other agents from many other countries, besides eight other representatives from the United States. Another reason was because Americans know how to build ships. They are far ahead of any other nation in the world in this line to-day. You see, the Argentine Republic regards the United States very highly. I hope we shall be able to give the Fore River Company and other ship-builders of the United States contracts for several more battleships and Dreadnoughts within the next few years. We intend some day to be one of the most powerful nations in the world, and I think that we will be."

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys-at-law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week ending March 8—Pontoon bridge, Alexander Norman; explosive compound, Hudson Maxim; firearm magazine fastener, John D. Pedersen; gun barrel, Stanislaus Faber; range-finding sight, Samuel W. Carter. Week ending March 15—Safety device for submarine boats, William A. Stevenson; reel life-buoy, Armistead Rust, U.S.N.; firearm, George S. Lewis; sighting apparatus for guns, Eugene Schneider; cartridge feed mechanism of Maxim guns, George T. Buckham. Week ending March 22—Armor plate, Sherard O. Cowper-Coles; firearm for hand and automatic loading, Rudolf Frommer; gun, Frank B. Patterson; manufacture of gunpowder, Jacques Luciani; electric igniter for explosive shells, Paul Schwenke; submarine mine, tor-

pedo and the like, Karl O. Leon; rifle, Harold Sunnsgard; machine for assembling shells in shell-holders, Howard A. Stillwell; torpedo and the like, Karl O. Leon.

The New York will sail from New York April 16 on the long cruise to the Asiatic Station, and will make the voyage through the Mediterranean, where numerous stops to give the men shore liberty will be made. It will probably be three months before the New York will relieve the Charleston as the flagship of the Pacific Fleet. The latter vessel, on being relieved, will go to the Puget Sound Yard to go out of commission and undergo extensive repairs. The Des Moines, now at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to Liberia to relieve the Birmingham. Upon being relieved the Birmingham will return to Hampton Roads. The Yorktown, now at Corinto, Nicaragua, has been ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The main address of the Yorktown has been changed from "In care Postmaster, New York city," to "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal." The Potomac has been detached from duty as tender to the Atlantic Fleet and assigned to duty as station tug at the Naval Station, Guantanamo, relieving the Uncas. The Uncas has been detached from duty as station tug at Guantanamo and assigned to duty as tender to the Atlantic Fleet.

Comdr. Frank K. Hill, U.S.N., is to be tried by G.C.M. at Portsmouth, N.H., on April 12, on charges growing out of the condition of the Marietta. The detail for the court is Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, Rear Admiral L. C. Heilner, Capt. J. M. Helm, Capt. F. M. Bostwick, Capt. Roy C. Smith, Comdr. R. M. Hughes, Comdr. W. L. Howard and Lieut. Alfred W. Pressey, judge advocate. The charges are to be based on a report to the Navy Department by the Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships, composed of Capt. Chauncey Thomas, president; Comdr. Thomas Snowden, Comdr. William S. Smith, Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, Major David D. Porter, U.S.M.C., Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, and Comdr. Charles F. Hughes, recorder. Commander Hill had asked for extensive repairs to be made on the Marietta, and this was indirectly the cause of the inspection which was made, which resulted in the report, it is said, that he had a dirty ship. The court-martial will also try Lieut. Paul E. Dampman, engineer officer on the Marietta. Commander Hill is one of the best known officers in the Service.

In his memoirs, just published in Paris, Vice Admiral Fournier, commander of the French Mediterranean Squadron, declares that there is a possibility of war between the United States and Japan as the result of popular irritation, due to the fact that Japan, pushed on by fate in the Asiatic continent by conquest or diplomatic victory, seeks to become dominant in the regions which the United States protects in supporting the integrity of China and the policy of the open door. The Admiral says that Japan's great fear is that the friendly relations between the United States and China will culminate in an out-and-out alliance, and thus in case of war the United States would have a base of operations and general resources vastly superior to the Philippines. Japan's increased armaments, therefore, are explainable, not as a menace to Russia, but in preparation to combat, before it is too late, the peril contained in America's policies.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department April 1 for four submarines, for which Congress appropriated two million dollars in the last Naval bill. The Lake Company bid as follows: To be built at Bridgeport, Conn., or Newport News, Type A2, two boats, 460 tons, \$432,500 each; Type B2, two boats, 450 tons, \$424,000 each; Type A3, three boats, \$560,000 each. To be built at Risdon Ironworks, San Francisco, on same types and numbers of boats respectively, \$461,000, \$453,000 and \$605,000 each. The Electric Boat Company—On boats to be built at the Fore River Yard, Type 26A, 460 tons, \$456,000; Type 26B, 467 tons, \$453,000; same boats to be built at Union Ironworks, at San Francisco, or Moran Brothers, Seattle, \$479,000 and \$476,000, respectively.

A newspaper despatch states that Capt. R. H. Peck, of Co. E, 24th U.S. Inf., at Fort Ontario, N.Y., has been relieved of his command and is under arrest, to undergo trial by G.C.M. This situation is the result of trouble of several months' standing between Captain Peck and Major E. F. Taggart, acting post commandant. As a result of the controversy, Captain Peck was asked to substantiate a statement he had made in reference to his superior officer. This he sought to do by getting affidavits. He was later placed under arrest, charged with having made untruthful statements to the prejudice of the Service, and with having attempted to intimidate witnesses in order to bring disgrace upon a fellow-officer. Captain Peck, in turn, has filed charges against Major Taggart.

According to the Manila Times, G. H. Corse, Jr., Oriental representative of the Osaka Shosha Kaisha and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, says a new monthly steamship service is being inaugurated between Tacoma, Wash., and Manila, with three vessels. After July, when three additional steamers are in commission, the service will be fortnightly. Until then there will be no effort to secure passenger traffic. According to present plans the vessels will go direct from Moji to Manila, returning to Hong Kong. After the whole fleet of six steamers is in commission it is planned to call at Shanghai after leaving Moji, then direct from Manila to Hong Kong and back to Moji, cutting out the stop at Shanghai on the trip East.

The Liberian Commission has made the unique recommendation that the United States should lend its aid to Liberia in organizing and drilling an adequate constabulary or frontier police. It is urged that not less than three officers from the American Army should be sent to Liberia to take up the work in this line, begun by British officers, and perfect it. The actual command of the constabulary, the commission says, should be given

to an American Army officer, and the law requiring a Liberian officer to command is to be repealed. If objection should be made to this suggestion the commission presents the alternative plan to select non-commissioned officers from the United States Army and give them temporary commissioned rank and pay for the work required.

The New York Tribune says: "The Scientific American is enabled by official figures to score a point for the Brooklyn Navy Yard. According to a report of the Paymaster General of the Navy, the outlay for repairs on the Connecticut in four years (\$11,833) is \$37,334 less than has been required by the Louisiana. The two battleships have the same displacement, armament and speed, but the one last mentioned was built at a private yard. As they went into commission at practically the same time, the difference in expenditure for repairs bears suggestive testimony to the difference in the quality of workmanship bestowed on the two vessels."

Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th U.S. Inf., on duty in the Philippines, has received a communication from the commanding general of the Philippines Division complimenting him and the officers of the regiment on the fine appearance and excellent marching of the men of that organization on the occasion of the big military parade held on Feb. 12. Colonel Cornman, in commenting on the letter, said that he was more than pleased that his regiment had been so honored, and that the principal reason for the good appearance of his organization was the fact that the majority of the men are old soldiers and know their business.

The Woman's Army and Navy League desire to make shipments of reading material to the enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps at the remote stations in the Philippines, Alaska and the United States. Anyone in Washington having books and magazines which they are willing to contribute to this cause may have them called for if the name and address is sent to Mrs. W. C. Borden, 1801 California street, Washington, D.C. (chairman of the Army Committee), or Mrs. H. P. McIntosh, 2019 Columbia road, Washington, D.C. (chairman of the Navy Committee).

It is regarded as not altogether unlikely that a few members of the present graduating class at Annapolis will make application to be transferred to the Army and take commissions in the Coast Artillery. Last year there were twenty-nine such applications in the graduating class, all of which were turned down. Six men, however, were finally transferred. Since the February examination for Coast Artillery second lieutenants two more midshipmen have been transferred.

The War Department having had a request for information whether the cable and telegraph lines in Alaska come under the regulation that government lines of this character are to carry messages free of charge for post exchanges, has decided that, while these lines may be employed for commercial uses, they come under practically the same rule as other government telegraph lines elsewhere, and the regulations will be amended so that post exchange despatches may go free.

The torpedobat Hopkins, which broke down about twenty miles off the Golden Gate and sent a wireless message for assistance, arrived on March 25 at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., with only one boiler working. The Hopkins is the boat on which one man was killed and a number were seriously injured several weeks ago by the bursting of a boiler tube while the vessel was off San Pedro.

The nominations of the twenty-four retired officers of the Army, with Civil War service, for advanced rank, which were sent to the Senate on Dec. 7, 1909, and which have been held up since that time, were all confirmed on March 25, 1910, and will be found in our list of confirmations elsewhere in this issue. A review of the case appeared in our issue of March 5 last, page 786.

The U.S.S. Iowa has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 2, 1910. The Massachusetts has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., May 2, 1910, and the Indiana has been ordered in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1910.

Twelve of the successful candidates in the recent examination for commissions as second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery were pupils of the Army and Navy Academy, of Washington, D.C., conducted by Mr. Michael Dowd, and several additional students from this institution passed the mental examination.

In mine target practice by the 16th and 144th Cos., C.A.C., held at Fort Moultrie, S.C., March 28, under command of Capt. George T. Perkins, C.A.C., a score of 100 per cent. was made, two of the three explosions destroying the material target. This is believed to beat the record.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to make a test of the Lacoste brake on the Indiana soon after she is placed in commission at the Philadelphia Yard April 7, probably on April 17. There is a growing belief that the brake is a necessity if further progress is to be attempted in swift and sharp movements during maneuvers.

President Taft sent to the Senate on March 31 the nominations of Comdrs. Richard M. Hughes, Frank W. Bartlett, to be captains, and Lieut. Comdr. Edward L. Beach to be commander.

Lieut. O. W. Fowler, U.S.N., who has been on duty as aid to the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has been ordered to command the Yankton.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Hinrichs, Jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who retires for disability incident to the Service on April 2, 1910, was born in New York Nov. 3, 1878. He is a graduate from the U.S.M.A., class of 1902, being assigned as a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps. He was detailed to the Ordnance Department with the rank of first lieutenant in 1903, and received his promotion as first lieutenant in the Artillery Corps in 1907. He was again detailed to the Ordnance Department May 29, 1907, with the rank of captain, and was once more detailed July 1, 1908. He had been on duty with that Department until granted leave last December.

First Lieut. Seeley A. Warren, 7th Inf., to be placed on the retired list on April 22, 1910, for disability incident to the Service, has been under treatment at Fort Bayard, N.M., and has been ordered to his home to await retirement. Lieutenant Warren served as a private in the 5th Infantry from October, 1899, until October, 1902, when he took the examination for a commission and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 25th Infantry. He was promoted to a first lieutenancy in the 7th Infantry in 1908.

Major Carter P. Johnson, 8th U.S. Cav., who will retire on April 1, 1910, upon his own application, after more than thirty-three years' service, has an excellent record of duty. He is a native of Virginia, and served as a private in the 3d U.S. Cavalry from September, 1876, until April, 1882, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Infantry. He was transferred to the 10th Cavalry in 1883, was promoted to first lieutenant in 1890, captain in 1899, and major, 8th Cavalry, in 1908. During the insurrection in the Philippines Major Johnson served as a major in the 49th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. Major Johnson was with the detachment of Cavalry which accompanied the Utes when they settled on the South Dakota reservation several years ago. After the wandering Indians had refused to return to their own reservation in Utah, Major Johnson skilfully conducted the negotiations resulting in their settling on the Cheyenne River reservation. Two years ago, while he was a captain in the 2d Cavalry, a bill was introduced in Congress to promote him to a majority and place him on the retired list, but the bill failed. His last post of duty was Fort Robinson, Neb.

By the retirement, March 23, of Surg. I. W. Kite, U.S.N., P.A. Surg. Henry A. Dunn is promoted to be surgeon.

## PASSENGERS ON THE SHERIDAN.

The transport Sheridan sailed March 24 from Manila with the following military passengers: To Nagasaki—Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, 50th Co., C.A.C.; Capt. James M. Phalen, Med. Corps. To San Francisco—Major Gen. William H. Carter, Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, I.G. Dept.; Capt. Samuel Seay, Jr., 23d Inf.; Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf.; Major Ernest L. Ruffner, Med. Corps; Capt. Joel R. Lee, 23d Inf.; Capt. Ernest A. Greenough, Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. William H. Clopton, Jr., 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred H. Turner, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Pat M. Stevens, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Corbin S. Hoffman, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward K. Massee, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry B. Clagett, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John P. Bubb, 4th Inf.; Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d Inf.; Major Charles M. Muir, 23d Inf.; Capt. Thomas F. Schley, 23d Inf.; Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 12th Cav.; Capt. Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf.; Capt. Thomas L. Brewer, 23d Inf.; Capt. Paul S. Halloran, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. William H. Noble, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Gerritt Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. John R. Brewer, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ben F. Ristine, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William C. Miller, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wilber A. Blain, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Simpson, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieuts. 23d U.S. Inf., Henry B. Crea, Henry J. Weeks, Alexander W. Cleary, Thomas Catron, Roy H. Coles, Joseph C. Morrow, Jr.; 1st Lieuts., Philippine Scouts, Clarence S. Gould and George H. Wright; 1st Lieuts., Med. Res. Corps, Fred T. Koyle, Robert E. Sievers and Maurice Buchbaum; Dental Surgs. Franklin F. Wing, George L. Mason and Robert M. Hollingsworth; 739 enlisted men, 23d U.S. Infantry, 25 casuals, 25 sick, 18 military convicts.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irwin Spalding, of Honolulu, H.T., announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice, to Lieut. George Cleveland Bowen, 20th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Shafter. The wedding will take place the first week in June, being celebrated at the Episcopal church of St. Andrew's. An older daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, Edith, became the bride of Lieut. Manuel G. Garrett, 10th U.S. Inf., a few years ago, so this is the second member of that family to join the Army. "Lieutenant Bowen's fiancée," writes a correspondent, "is a blonde and very popular, and claims the islands as her native soil. Lieutenant Bowen is a magnificent type of a native born Southland man, and an accomplished officer. The young people are receiving best wishes from a legion of friends in civil and Army life."

Lieut. Charles L. Sampson, 15th U.S. Inf., and Miss Helen Dodge were married at Los Angeles, Cal., March 5, 1910.

Dr. R. K. Cleborne, son of the late Med. Dir. C. J. Cleborne, U.S.N., and Miss Mary M. Thomas were married at Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lawrence, of Smithtown, L.I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Marcia Embree Lawrence, to Lieut. Verne LaS. Rockwell, 11th Cav., U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Worthington, of Annapolis, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Barrall, to Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C.

Col. William Samuel Patten, U.S.A., and Mrs. Adelaide Victoria Tilt were married in New York city March 29, 1910.

Miss Grace McGrew Torrance and Capt. W. F. Clark, Paymaster, U.S.A., were married on March 28, 1910, at Kansas City, Kas.

Cards are out for the marriage on April 5 of Miss Katherine Adams and Lieut. Wiley Evans Dawson, 29th U.S. Inf.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Worthington announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Barrall, to Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C. Miss Worthington is the

younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Worthington, Duke of Gloucester street.

Mrs. Henry C. Clement, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., announces the engagement of her daughter, Frances Nelson Borden, to Lieut. Edward S. Hayes, 28th Inf., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Snelling. The wedding is to take place early in June at the home of Miss Borden's aunt, Mrs. Gillmore, wife of Lieut. William E. Gillmore, 28th Inf.

A wedding of interest in Navy circles was that in Washington, D.C., March 30, 1910, of Miss Caroline Brownson, daughter of Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Brownson, to Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, U.S.N. Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., stationed at the Naval Academy, officiated at the ceremony, which was performed in the home of the bride's parents. The bride's sister, Mrs. C. L. Hussey, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hussey, U.S.N.; Misses Harriet Southerland, Edith Cutler, of Brookline, Mass., and Cecile Gifford, of Jamestown, N.Y., attended the bride. Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., was best man. The other groomsmen were Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Crank, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Overstreet, U.S.N., and Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus, U.S.N. Miss Brownson wore a white satin gown, while her attending maids were in pink flowered chiffon, with pink and white hats.

Miss Mary Porter Everson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Quincy Everson, and Mr. L. Warrington Chubb, son of Col. C. St. J. Chubb, 30th Inf., were married March 28, 1910, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Chubb is a great nephew of the late Col. Isaac Munro, of Baltimore.

Miss Alice Blech, daughter of Mrs. Paul Blech and social secretary to Mrs. Taft, will be married to Lieut. Richard Wainwright, Jr., U.S.N., on the afternoon of April 26, in St. John Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C.

The engagement of Lieut. M. C. Shallenberger, 16th Inf., son of Governor A. C. Shallenberger, of Nebraska, and Miss Ina Dowdy, of Las Animas, Colo., is announced. Miss Dowdy was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Riley at Fort Crook for several weeks during the past winter. She is the daughter of Major R. W. Dowdy, U.S.A., retired.

A very pretty Service wedding took place at the quarters of Capt. W. G. Peace, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., when Miss Etta Ferebee Peace was married to Capt. Stephen Hyatt Mould, Coast Art. Corps, on Wednesday, March 23, 1910. The drawing room of Capt. and Mrs. Peace's quarters was charmingly decorated. In the bay window, where the officiating clergyman stood to perform the ceremony, were massed tall palms, ferns and pink azaleas. The mantels and tops of low bookcases were banked with pink carnations and maidenhair ferns. At eight o'clock the minister took his place behind a white satin prie-dieu, and to the strains of the wedding march, played by an orchestra selected from the 5th Artillery band, the wedding party entered. The bride had for her only attendant her small niece, Miss Mary Grandy Peace, who was dressed in a lace frock and carried a dainty basket of tiny pink roses. The groom, with his best man, Capt. B. M. Kochler, Coast Art. Corps, both in full dress uniform, first took their places. Then the tiny maid of honor came in immediately before the bride, who entered leaning upon the arm of her brother, Capt. W. G. Peace. The bride's gown was of soft white satin, veiled with heavily embroidered white chiffon, made en train. The corsage was also beautifully embroidered, and trimmed with silver lace. The long tulle veil fell from a wreath of orange blossoms to the end of the train. With this was worn a beautiful necklace of peridots and diamonds, the gift of the groom. After the ceremony, which was attended by only the relatives and close friends of the bridal party, a large reception was held. The beautiful gowns of the ladies and striking uniforms of the officers made the affair a particularly brilliant one. In the receiving line were Capt. and Mrs. Mould, Madame Peace, Madame Mould, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Peace, of North Carolina, and Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Peace. Among those present were Major Schumm, Major and Mrs. Fuller, Major and Mrs. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. Kerfoot, Capt. and Mrs. Hines, Lient. and Mrs. Suggs, Lieutenants Boatwright, Mathews, Cook, Beardslee, Gardner and Walker, Mr. Martin Mould, Mr. Sands, of Newburgh; Miss Sands, Miss Cook, Miss Simpson, Miss Schumm and Miss Dinniedie. Supper and the distribution of dainty monogrammed wedding cake boxes ended a delightful evening.

Capt. Benjamin J. Tillman, 27th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Miss Jessie Moore were married on March 26 in New York city, at the home of the bride's parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Francis Moore, U.S.A.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U.S.A., retired, governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C., a gallant veteran of Indian, Civil and Spanish Wars, died at Glen Springs, N.Y., March 27, 1910. He was born at Fort Moultrie, S.C., in 1834. His father was Major Hamilton S. Hawkins, surgeon in the U.S. Army, who lost his life in the Mexican War. General Hawkins was a cadet at West Point from July 1, 1852, to Jan. 31, 1855. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 6th U.S. Infantry, April 26, 1861, and served with the 6th Infantry through the Civil War, reaching the rank of captain in 1863. He was promoted to the rank of major, 10th Infantry, in 1883, and in 1889 became a lieutenant colonel, 23d Infantry. In the mean time he had seen much frontier service. He served as commandant of cadets at West Point from Feb. 1, 1888, to Sept. 1, 1892, while major of 10th Infantry. In the summer of 1894 he became colonel of the 20th Infantry. He was wounded at Fredericksburg, and twice declined posts of captain and major by brevet offered him for brave conduct at Gettysburg and other battles in which he was engaged. In 1881 he served with General Mackenzie on an expedition to southwestern Colorado. He was commander of the Infantry and Cavalry School from 1894 to 1898, when he was appointed a brigadier general of Volunteers, in command of the First Brigade in General Kent's division in the Fifth Army Corps. General Hawkins served throughout the Spanish-American War and was wounded at San Juan Hill in a daring charge. On Sept. 28, 1898, he was made brigadier general in the Regular Army, and six days later he retired at his own request. On Jan. 10, 1903, he was appointed governor of the Soldiers' Home, at Washington. He is survived by a widow, one son, Capt. H. S. Hawkins, Jr., of the 4th U.S. Cav., and two daughters, Miss Harriet Hawkins and Mrs. Howze, wife of Lieut. Col. R. L. Howze,

U.S.A., Porto Rico Regiment. General Hawkins in 1900 vigorously defended the 71st Regiment against charges of cowardice at San Juan. In compliance with a request made by General Hawkins before his death, arrangements were made to bury him in the cemetery at West Point, N.Y. Judge Gray, of Wilmington, a son-in-law of General Hawkins, is attending to the details in connection with the funeral.

Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Penrose, widow of the late Bvt. Brig. Gen. William H. Penrose, U.S.A., and mother of Major C. W. Penrose, 25th U.S. Inf., and of Major G. H. Penrose, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., died at Fort Lawton, Wash., March 18, 1910.

Mrs. Sallie Irvine Gordon, wife of Edward E. Gordon, brother of Major Walter H. Gordon, 18th U.S. Inf., died at Harlingen, Texas, March 21, 1910.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz, noted scientist and holder of honors from many great scientific bodies, died on March 28, 1910, on the steamship Adriatic, while en route to New York. During his career he served as an assistant on the U.S. Coast Survey in California in 1859. He spent the winters of 1876 to 1881 in deep sea dredging in the West Indies on the U.S. Coast Survey steamship Blake. He was also in charge of expeditions to the Hawaiian Islands, to the Fiji Islands, to the Great Basin Reef of Australia, to the Panamic regions, to the Galapagos and to the central and eastern Pacific.

Thomas Magee, electrician, third class, of the U.S.S. Snapper, fell into the drydock at Boston, Mass., on the afternoon of March 28 and died that night. He had been in the Service about four and one-half years, and was a native of Rhode Island.

Brig. Gen. John Luke Tiernon, U.S.A., retired, died at Buffalo, N.Y., March 30, 1910. He was born Jan. 18, 1841, in Indiana, and was at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives of Dakota. He entered the Army as a second lieutenant of the 3d Artillery of Missouri in 1862. He served with that command until promoted major, 1st Artillery, Sept. 1, 1896. He was subsequently promoted lieutenant colonel, 5th Artillery, July 15, 1900; colonel, Artillery Corps, Aug. 22, 1901, and brigadier general, Aug. 11, 1903, retiring next day at his own request, after over forty years' service. He was a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1869. He was in command of the Light Artillery in the Philippines in 1899-1900, and was the organizer and chief of a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1869. For a time, during the Civil War, General Tiernon was provost marshal of Governors Island, N.Y. He was sent from there to be assistant provost marshal of California and Nevada in 1863, and he served in New Mexico during the last years of the war. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War General Tiernon was placed in charge of the Artillery School. The next two years found him commanding Light Artillery in the Philippines, organizing and being chief of the native police in Manila. From 1874 to 1881 he was stationed at Fort Porte and Fort Niagara. During Buffalo's Old Home Week he had charge of the Fraternal Day parade. Among the organizations in which he had membership are M.O.L.U.S., New York Commandery, Army and Navy Union, Society of Foreign Wars, Spanish-American War Veterans, Grand Army (Bidwell-Wilkeson Post), Eighth Army Corps and the Buffalo Club. Surviving General Tiernon are his widow, Mrs. Harriet V. Pickett Tiernon, whom he married at San Francisco in 1865; a daughter, Katharine, wife of Col. Charles L. Phillips, U.S.A., and one son, John L. Tiernon. The burial was in Arlington Cemetery, Washington.

Mrs. Ryan, mother of Capt. J. A. Ryan, 15th U.S. Cav., died at Hartford, Conn., March 22, 1910.

Gen. Thomas Lafayette Rosser, aged seventy-three, died at Charlottesville, Va., March 30, 1910. He entered the service of the Confederacy at Montgomery in 1861 as first lieutenant. When the war with Spain was declared he was appointed a brigadier general of Volunteers, and commanded a brigade, composed of Minnesota, Ohio and Pennsylvania regiments.

## PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert E. Wood, 3d U.S. Cav., on March 27, 1910, at Summerville, Augusta, Ga.

A daughter was born to the wife of Dr. Charles H. Halliday, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Fremont, S.C., March 24.

A daughter, Harriet Wyllys Eliot, was born to the wife of Lieut. Henry W. Eliot, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort McKinley, Me., March 26.

Miss Nannie Williamson, daughter of Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, U.S.N., who has been spending the past ten days at their country home, near Gainsville, Va., will leave shortly for Germantown, Pa., where she will be the guest of Miss Eleanor H. Whitham.

Sir Ernest H. Shackleton was the guest of honor at a small luncheon in New York city, March 29, at Sherry's, given by Henry Clews. Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., was also a guest. Although there was no formal speech-making and no toastmaster, Sir Ernest, after the luncheon, spoke briefly, telling of his appreciation of the courtesies extended to him. "I was unspeakably touched, and as an Englishman felt grateful toward the audience in Carnegie Hall on March 28," said Sir Ernest, among other things, "when at the sight of the picture of the British flag nailed to its standard and placed by our party at the furthest point to which we were able to penetrate toward the South Pole, they arose en masse and cheered as loudly as though it were the American flag which had been nailed there. It was a touching sight, and I wish every Englishman could have seen it."

Capt. and Mrs. Southerland gave a dinner of eighteen on Tuesday, March 29, for Miss Catherine Anderson, of Cincinnati, who is the guest of the Misses Southerland for the Easter holidays. Those present included Miss Meyer, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Meyer, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Martha Phillips, Miss Jennings, Miss Parrish, Miss Colgate, the Postmaster General, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Ritchie Simpkin, Mr. Andrew Peters, Mr. Basil Miles, Mr. Farrar Smith, Mr. Phillips Robinson, Dr. De Laney and Mr. Spencer, Miss Southerland, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Southerland, entertained the bridal party of Miss Brownson and Lieutenant Commander Hart at dinner on March 27, several additional guests, including Miss Clover and Miss Merriam, being asked to meet them. Miss Catherine Anderson, a niece of Mrs. Taft, who spent the last weeks of the season at the White House, is a guest for the Easter holidays of the Misses Southerland, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. Southerland, at their home in N street, Washington.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Arthur B. Cook, U.S.N., March 14, 1910.

Mrs. Thomas S. Phelps, wife of Rear Admiral Phelps, left Vallejo, Cal., March 22, for Byron Springs.

A daughter was born March 22 in Des Moines, Iowa, to Mrs. J. R. Shook, wife of Major J. R. Shook, M.C., U.S.A.

Capt. Philip Golderman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Golderman and Capt. B. F. Hardaway, U.S.A., were at Havana, Cuba, March 24.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., retired, sails from St. Louis, Mo., April 2, 1910, with an excursion party to the old battlefield of Shiloh.

Asst. Surg. William L. Irvine, U.S.N., arrived at the Training Station, Newport, R.I., March 26, for duty. He went there from Washington with Mrs. Irvine.

Post Comsy, Sergt. L. M. Maxson, U.S.A., left Fort Niagara, March 30, en route to San Juan, Porto Rico, and will sail from New York at 12 m. Saturday, April 2.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer paid a brief visit to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., March 28. Accompanied by Rear Admiral Leutze, the commandant, Secretary Meyer made a hurried inspection of some of the departments.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., reported to police headquarters in person at Washington, D.C., March 29, that his apartment in the Rochambeau had been robbed of a diamond pin, cuff buttons and other jewelry valued at \$400.

Miss Catherine Anderson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a niece of Mrs. Taft, is the house guest of the Misses Southerland, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., at their N street home, in Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Wilson, of St. Louis, Mo., entertained at dinner at the Arsenal Easter Monday, March 28. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. W. R. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. H. D. Snyder and their house guest, Miss Black, of Burlington, Vt.

Major and Mrs. George F. Downey, U.S.A., were hosts at a cotillion given in the ballroom of the Highlands, in Washington, D.C., on March 29, for their sons, Fairfax and Farber Downey. Their guests were from among the future débutantes of the next few seasons and boys who are home from school for the Easter holidays.

Capt. Dorsey Cullen, 2d U.S. Cav., who has been at the General Hospital at the Presidio, Cal., for several months, due to trouble with his eyes, left this week for Fort Riley, Kas., where he will report to the examining board for duty. During his absence Mrs. Cullen will remain at the Hotel Normandie, San Francisco, Cal.

The Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, numbering in the Commonwealth about 1,800 members, has unanimously renominated Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, for the position of historian. The Old Guard of Massachusetts, whose headquarters are in Boston, have secured a new recruit in the person of General Reade, who was elected a member on March 25.

Miss Jane Wilkes, daughter of the late Commodore Wilkes, U.S.N., was hostess at a reception at her Connecticut avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., on March 26 in honor of Lady Shackleton, of England. Sir Ernest Shackleton was also present, and took occasion to tell Miss Wilkes of what great service the notes and observations of her father, who was the first Antarctic explorer, had been to him in his own explorations.

At a dinner given by Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador, and Baroness Uchida in Washington, D.C., March 29, the guests included the British Ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce, Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bliss, Baron De Bode, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, and his sister, Baroness Elizabeth de Bode; Miss Mabel Boardman and Prof. and Mrs. E. F. Andrews.

Mrs. Nicoll Ludlow, wife of Rear Admiral Ludlow, U.S.N., and sister of Mrs. Dewey, the wife of Admiral Dewey, whose Washington home is at No. 64 Lafayette square, reported to the police on March 29 the loss of ten or fifteen thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and jewelry, the property of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. F. H. Bugher, wife of the Deputy Commissioner of Police of New York. It includes a diamond necklace, brooches, rings and pearls. All were in Mrs. Ludlow's jewel case, which disappeared with the jewelry.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., arrived at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., March 25, on board the naval tug Unadilla. Rear Admiral Phelps, U.S.N., and Captain of the Yard Benjamin Tappan, U.S.N., were at the wall when Rear Admiral Osterhaus stepped off the vessel. Rear Admiral Osterhaus was taken at once to Captain Tappan's home on the yard, where he had luncheon with the Captain and Admiral Phelps. He relieves the latter from command.

The program of the concert given at Fort Myer, Va., March 30, 1910, by the band and orchestra of the 15th U.S. Cavalry, George F. Tyrrell, chief musician, director, was as follows: First part, string orchestra—Overture, "Bits of Broadway Hits," Smith; novelette, "Cecilia" Klein; selection from the opera "Sho-Gun," Lunders; march, "The Mosquito's Parade," Whitney. Second part, band—Selection, "The Grand Mogul," Lunders; mazurka Russe, "La Czarina," Cann; grand fantasia on Scotch, Irish and English airs, Baetens.

Forty-two years ago Charles Lee Moses, who resigned from the Navy as an acting master Aug. 18, 1863, left Bangkok, Siam, for San Francisco on the brig Swallow and was never heard from again. A day or two ago the wife of Mr. Moses wrote to Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, a member of the House Naval Committee, to inquire if anything could be learned of her husband. The Swallow is supposed to have foundered. Mr. Moses had been sent as consul to Borneo. He gave up this place and wrote to his wife from Bangkok that he was sailing for home on the Swallow.

President and Mrs. Taft and Washington society in general attended the ball given at the Washington Navy Yard March 30 for the benefit of the Navy Relief Corps. The guests were received by a committee which consisted of Mrs. George von L. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, wife of the former Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. E. H. C. Leutze, wife of Rear Admiral Leutze; Mrs. Clover, wife of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Mulligan, wife of Capt. R. T. Mulligan, U.S.N. Admiral Dewey, who is president of the Navy Relief Society, was among the guests. Most of the women wore their hair powdered, but some of them had it dressed in wonderful ways, with flowers, fruit and even vegetables. One girl in the Navy set wore on her head a miniature ship lighted with tiny electric bulbs.

A son was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. George L. Wickes, U.S.N., at Fort Russell, Wyo., March 27.

President Taft will attend the launching of the battleship Florida at the New York Navy Yard on May 12.

Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Price, U.S.N., who has been on the Yankton, has been ordered to the Montana as executive officer.

Lieut. A. B. Drum, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty with the First Brigade of Marines in the Philippines, is en route home.

Miss Belle Heath, of Norfolk, Va., is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. James B. Dillard, U.S.A., at their second residence, in Washington, D.C.

Miss Ethel McMurray, daughter of the late Major J. W. McMurray, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., on March 30 for Panama, where she will visit friends.

First Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th U.S. Inf., who has been on duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., has been appointed aid to Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Flynn, M.R.C., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is at Madison Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty during the illness of 1st Lieut. Eben C. Hill, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Mrs. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and the Misses Meyer were hostesses on a trip to Mount Vernon and luncheon on board the U.S.S. Dolphin on Tuesday, March 29.

Miss Mary Winder, of Baltimore, Md., has been the guest of her cousin, Miss Sarah Parker, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Foxhall Parker, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C., for over Easter.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., retired, has been detached from the Naval War College and ordered to repair to his home. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sperry will make their home in Newport.

Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., was at Fort Monroe, Va., March 31, 1910, for consultation with the commandant of the Coast Artillery School upon matters relating to the personnel of the school.

Ensign George E. Lake, U.S.N., has been ordered to Tokio in place of Ensign Charles M. Austin, who was recently married, Secretary Meyer preferring an unmarried officer for duty at the American Embassy.

President Taft, accompanied by Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A., motored to Fort Myer late on March 31 to see Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff of the Army, who was injured in an automobile accident.

Gen. A. B. Carey, U.S.A., and wife have left Orlando, Fla., for Memphis, Tenn., to visit their daughter, the wife of Major M. L. Walker, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. They hope to reach their summer home, Vineyard Haven, Mass., early in May.

Major Charles H. Barth, 12th U.S. Inf., and Major B. F. Cheatham, U.S.A., were guests at the dinner given in Washington, D.C., March 31, by Lieut. Col. B. R. James, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, and the Hon. Mrs. James.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., was a guest at the eighteenth annual banquet and reunion of the New York Alumni Association of Syracuse University, held at the Hotel Breevort, New York city, March 30, and responded to the toast "Our Navy."

At the dance given by Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock in Washington, D.C., March 31, twenty pieces from the U.S. Marine Band furnished the music, two divisions alternating so the guests might dance to their hearts' content. The cotillion was danced after supper, Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., leading it.

El Tempo, the leading daily newspaper of San Juan, reflects facetiously the general and well deserved esteem that the Porto Ricans entertain for Major Bailey K. Ashford, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who is named in the Olmstead bill as the sanitary executive of Porto Rico. El Tempo says: "We would have accepted with entirely good grace the substitution for the language of the act the following additional transitory clause: 'For commissioner of sanitation there shall be named, for the present, a distinguished physician, of good standing, who has resided in Porto Rico ten years, who is much beloved of the people, who has been an indefatigable combatant against uncinariasis, who was unjustly ignored in the Rockefeller Foundation, a tall, spare blond, and an officer of the United States Army.' Had this been done, of necessity the applause of the country would have been justly due this worthy recipient of esteem."

The seventh anniversary of the battle of Bacolod was celebrated at Fort Sheridan Monday evening, March 28, with a series of views of the engagement in moving picture machine. The pictures showed the 27th Infantry, a squadron of the 15th Cavalry and the 17th and 25th Batteries of Field Artillery on the firing line. A mortar battery, in charge of Capt. George C. Gatley, and a mountain battery, in charge of Capt. William S. McNair, could be seen in action in the views. The advance of the line on the fort of the Sultan of Bacolod by the Infantry and dismounted Cavalry was plainly shown, also the crossing of the big trench on bamboo and coconut poles. The final blowing up of the fort and care of the wounded were illustrated with colored pictures. Capt. John J. Pershing, with Adjutant Claude Fries, were recognized directing the advance. Soon after this engagement Captain Pershing was promoted to brigadier general. Capt. Robert U. Patterson, surgeon of the expedition, was shown dressing wounded men on the firing line. The photographs were obtained by Chaplain George D. Rice, of the 27th Inf., and are exhibited each anniversary of the Bacolod campaign.

Dr. J. Chalmers Da Costa, professor of surgery in Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., gave a dinner on Tuesday night to Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, of the Navy, to which were invited the leading men of the profession in Philadelphia. An extraordinarily large number came, and all joined in expressions of good-will and desire to further the aims of the Surgeon General as expressed in very apt speech. Dr. Da Costa acted as toastmaster and other speakers were Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the well known author; Dr. G. E. de Schweinitz, president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Drs. H. A. Hare, E. A. Spitzka, and J. H. Gibon, of Jefferson Medical College; and Prof. Edward Martin. Other guests were Prof. W. L. Rodman, Prof. F. T. Stewart, Prof. W. J. Hearn, Dr. Richard Harte, Dr. J. B. Deaver, Dr. G. C. Stout, Prof. Orville Horwitz, Dr. H. C. Deaver, Dr. H. R. Wharton, Prof. J. H. Musser; Med. Dir. R. C. Persons, U.S.N., Surg. M. F. Gates, U.S.N., P.A. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, U.S.N., Surg. Charles M. DeValin, U.S.N., Surg. C. J. Decker, U.S.N., retired, Surg. Raymond Spear, U.S.N.; Dr. J. Coles Brick, Dr. G. W. Spencer, Dr. W. J. Taylor, Dr. Hubley Owen, Dr. O. H. Allis, Dr. Charles Potts, Prof. E. E. Montgomery and Prof. Charles Nassau.

A daughter was born March 30 to Mrs. R. H. Peck, wife of Captain Peck, 24th Inf., at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y.

A daughter, Elizabeth Mead Barber, was born to the wife of Lieut. Tom Dustin Barber, U.S.M.C., at Portsmouth, N.H., March 10.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Bell leave St. Augustine for the North on March 28, visiting Washington and New York, en route to their home in New London, Conn.

A daughter, Marjorie Fullington Thompson, was born to the wife of Lieut. C. F. Thompson, 13th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 15.

Mrs. J. B. Christian spent Easter in Worcester, Mass., as the guest of Miss Marion Williard, whose engagement to Lieut. O. R. Meredith, of the 27th U.S. Inf., was recently announced.

Recent visitors in New York city were Capt. B. J. Tillman, 27th U.S. Inf., from Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Sanford, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., from Newport, R.I., and Lieut. H. E. Cook, U.S.N., from Bethlehem.

Lieut. G. W. Danforth, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Danforth have as their guest at Annapolis, Md., their sister, Miss Grace Danforth, of Charleston, Mo. Lieutenant Danforth is at present an instructor at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruse has taken over the duties of chief quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, and his address is now Federal Building, Chicago, Ill. Col. and Mrs. Cruse will reside at the Congress Hotel during their stay in the city.

Officers of the U.S.S. Mayflower were hosts in Washington, D.C., March 27, at a dinner party aboard ship. They have been among the most active hosts of the season, and even Lent did not interrupt their program of dinners, many of which were followed by dancing.

Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer gave a tea at the Hotel Royal, in Nice, France, for Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Almy on Saturday, March 12. Mrs. Day, wife of Admiral William P. Day, U.S.N., assisted in receiving. It was attended by many Navy people, and many of the English and American residents of Nice were there.

Major and Mrs. Frank T. Woodbury, U.S.A., have left New York for Fort Assiniboine, Mont., where they are due to arrive April 1, the expiration of Major Woodbury's leave. Major Woodbury has been taking a three months' special course in serum diagnosis and vaccine therapy at Cornell University Medical College, East Twenty-sixth street, New York city.

Among those to take part in a theatrical entertainment to be given at Newport, R.I., early in April for the benefit of the animal refuge are Lieut. Charles Belknap, Jr., U.S.N., of the Naval Torpedo Station; Mrs. Russell, wife of Major John H. Russell, U.S.M.C., of the Naval War College; Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, Jr., U.S.A., of Fort Adams, and Lieut. K. G. Castleman, U.S.N., of the Naval Torpedo Station.

Miss Elizabeth Kibbey was hostess at a delightful afternoon tea in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, March 29, in honor of her house guest, Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, U.S.A. Miss Julia Goldsborough and Miss Katharine Weeks were at the tea table, and Miss Alice Downing served punch. Miss Kibbey's guests were chiefly from among the younger Army and Navy set.

Surg. Gen. and Mrs. W. K. Van Reypen, U.S.N., have returned to Washington, D.C., from New York, accompanied by their son-in-law and daughter, Baron and Baroness Serge Alex Korff, of Helsinki, Finland, and their little son. Baron Korff is professor of law at the University of Helsinki, and will deliver a course of lectures this spring at Johns Hopkins University on Russian history. He and the Baroness will spend the summer in this country with Surgeon General and Mrs. Van Reypen.

Company E, 24th U.S. Inf., Capt. Robert H. Peck, on duty at Fort Ontario, N.Y., is justly proud of winning the indoor athletic meet on March 15 last. This company made rather a runaway race of it, clearing up the events with 33½ points, while the nearest competitor was Company F, with 16½ points; G was third with 14½, and H fourth with 7 points. It was Captain Peck's birthday, and his men made him a present of the meet. The program included boxing, wrestling, parallel bars, pole climbing, rings, long horse, vaulting, etc.

Mr. D. E. Riordan, manager of the Hotel Metropole, Santa Catalina Island, Cal., on March 19 entertained the officers of the U.S. revenue cutter Perry and their wives at a pretty banquet and reception. Many of the hotel guests and islanders were present at a reception and dance after the banquet. Among those present at the banquet were Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Hanke and daughter, the commander of the Perry; Lieut. and Mrs. E. Blake, Jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Maglathlin, Lieut. R. Waesche, Miss L. R. Kingsland, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Beck, of Pasadena, Cal.

Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and his wife, who have been separated for a number of years, have become reconciled through the efforts of Cody Boals, grandson of Colonel Cody. The Colonel arrived in North Platte, Neb., March 25, and the famous North Platte band, organized and kept together for many years by the money of Colonel Cody, together with half the town, were at the depot to meet him. Colonel Cody went at once to Scout's Rest, his famous ranch, which is now run by W. F. Garlow, who married Irma Cody. All the old settlers of the county were on March 27 invited to Scout's Rest ranch to meet the Colonel and Mrs. Cody.

According to a newspaper despatch from San Francisco, Cal., Lieut. Col. Albert D. Kniskern, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., had a narrow escape from death in the refrigerator of the Army transport Logan just before he sailed for Manila recently. The story reads: "Lieutenant Colonel Kniskern and an aid went into the cold storage hold to make a final inspection before the compartment was locked for the voyage. Without warning the lights went out. The officer and his aid carefully groped their way to the wall of the compartment and worked around to the door, which, to their horror, they found shut. They threw all their energy into beating on the door which barred them from the world. Hours passed in the arctic temperature of the vault, but they fought off the chill and battered and battered on the great door. Six hours had passed in their helpless and almost hopeless struggle, when down the companionway passed a sergeant making his rounds. Upon hearing the rappings he made a report to the officer of the ship, who ordered that the refrigerator be opened. As the great doors swung out Lieutenant Colonel Kniskern and his companion tottered into the light and fell numb and exhausted and almost fainting across the threshold."

Mrs. O. W. Fowler, wife of Lieutenant Fowler, U.S.N., who is attached to the Connecticut as aid to the commander-in-chief, is spending the month of April at the Hotel Chamberlin, Fortress Monroe.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week, included Capt. E. Lindsley, Mrs. Lindsley, Col. S. T. Norvell, Mrs. and Miss Norvell, Capt. G. T. Scott, Capt. J. L. Jordan, Mrs. Jordan, Capt. H. J. Hatch, all U.S.A., and Mach. J. W. Merget, U.S.N.

The wife of Nathan D. Schoonmaker, Q.M. sergeant, 75th Co., C.A.C., stationed at Fort Morgan, Ala., successfully underwent an operation for a floating kidney, on March 29, at the Providence Infirmary in Mobile, Ala., under the hands of one of Mobile's most successful surgeons.

Major General Bell, Chief of Staff, is recovering slowly from the severe injuries he received in the automobile accident of March 16, in which the wife of Major Herbert J. Slocum lost her life. He is still confined to his bed and cannot lie on his side, owing to the fracture of a rib. He has not been able to move about much, and it will be several days before he will get out of doors.

Following a request to the police to locate Capt. Daniel W. Hand, U.S.A., a quartermaster of the transport Thomas, it was erroneously reported, March 28, that he had been taken in custody. Captain Hand's whereabouts had been unknown to his friends for several days, and fearing he had met with some mishap the aid of the police was sought. He reported to Army headquarters March 30.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held in Washington, D.C., April 6, 1910, at which the names of Comdr. I. Haslett, U.S.N., and Major R. McAllister Schofield, U.S.A., will come up for membership. A committee to make nominations for officers of the Commandery for the year beginning May 4, proximo, has been appointed as follows: Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A., Col. Felix A. Reeve, U.S.V., Capt. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., Bvt. Lieut. Col. Wright Rives, U.S.A., Capt. Alexander F. McMillan, U.S.V., A.A. Paymr. Frank W. Hackett, late U.S.N., Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., 1st Lieut. Robert W. Kerr, U.S.V., Mr. Charles A. Baker, Hereditary.

The Commandery of the State of New York, M.O.L.L., will attend a special service at the Church of Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, Sunday afternoon, April 10, at 4 o'clock, "In commemoration of the surrender at Appomattox, which ended the War of the Rebellion, brought peace within our borders and once more cemented the union of states which comprise this great Republic." The sermon will be preached by Companion Rev. John J. McCook, D.D., of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Companions will assemble in the 71st Regiment armory, Fourth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, not later than 3:30 o'clock. The Commandery will march to the church in a body, and will enter in column of twos.

#### HINTS AS TO THE PERSONNEL BILL.

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the early days of my naval service I found but one theory prevailing among the serious and capable officers. From such men as the magnificent C. R. P. Rodgers, Edward Simpson, Hitchcock, Fairfax and more like them I learned the same thing. "You are with us and of us for life. Don't expect money or ease, for you will get neither. Make up your mind that you will lose your free will, you will obey orders without remonstrance or delay, no matter how foolish they may seem; you will surrender your citizenship and the usual matter-of-course rights, you will make the surface of the seas your home, without regard to health or climatic changes; you should marry late, if at all, and trust to God for the food and education of your children after you shall be dead; you will have to leave the training and discipline of your sons to a woman, and you must make up your mind to accept a peculiar dislike from the 'masses,' who will hold you to be an aristocrat. To compensate all these disadvantages, your country offers you the chance to earn honor; it gives you responsibility, and promises you power and praise if you do well. It pays small wages, but it undertakes to furnish you with food and clothing for life. When, through accident or age or sickness, you lose your ability to labor, you will still receive enough money to keep you from dying in the poorhouse. You must give labor, honesty, a dignified front, readiness to die at any moment, in short, absolute devotion, and your recompense will be sure support and sure honor."

So those grand men told me, and I believed them. Some of them added that it would always be in the power of Congress to cast me adrift at will, but they said also that Congress would never be so base as to do that. I accepted the service with the idea of lifelong support a considerable part of the contract.

I tried my best to carry out my part of the bargain. I obeyed orders; I did my work well; I even got some little good name for knowledge of professional matters; I kept up my studies in such things and in the tongues of other lands; I watched my accomplished superiors, and tried to imitate the grand and simple bearing that causes the nobles of the world to accept them as equals; I told the truth and lived on my pay. My life seemed good; I was satisfied; I belonged to the United States, and was a glad slave. Then I fell ill, and while still young was retired.

The presence of wife and children then made it necessary to get more income than my small retired pay. So I went to work. I selected with care a new vocation which suited my mind and promised to be within the powers of my body, and I surely labored to master that new work. Success came, and when I was forty I had the income of a rear admiral. The pressure was very severe, and I realized that I could not last for many years; so I lived economically. When the breakdown came I had saved a small fortune, and at this day I am, in the eyes of my old classmates, a rich man. If Congress chooses to take from me all but "the wages of an office boy" well and good. I shall not remonstrate. The country had used me well, and if it did rob me of my profession, it at least kept its promise and fed me. It also gave me my time, which was a large substitute for the shortage on active pay. I am not grumbling for myself.

Yet I might. I have not cost the United States one cent. Though very busy making money, I never forgot that I was still in the Navy. I kept perfect name for integrity, I behaved myself as a correct citizen. I helped my less fortunate brothers in distress, I performed my civic duties with care, and I never lost a chance to assist the Service in the minds about me.

Take the case of the ordinary officer who has served faithfully from ten to twenty years. The ordinary man

is not brilliant, but only average. He can be faithful, however, and earn his pay honestly, and he could in most cases have earned more if he had stayed on shore. He rightly feels that the Government is bound to keep faith and support him according to the unwritten agreement when he breaks his leg or rises from pneumonia an invalid for life. He can't help himself; he gets some clerkship to increase the magnificent forty or fifty or sixty dollars a month retired pay; but he says in his deepest soul that he has no son for the Navy. That embittered man will use his uttermost influence to spread the word that the Navy does not offer a sure career for a boy, that it is very possible, or even likely, that when the boy has become a set man of forty without business knowledge and too old to learn it he will go on the shelf and have to scrape through a pinched old age. And there will be plenty of other advertisements to put the public wise.

Now you come to the reason I write. It is for the purpose of warning those Congressmen who truly desire the permanent greatness of our country. With this proposed new law it will become impossible for the country to have the pick of the choice boys to serve it. Boys are thoughtless, as a rule, but some of them are capable of thinking forward to their coming non-productive days, and the ambitious papa will always be there to tell the son that the Navy is not good enough. It takes a good brain and a fine body to make a superior naval officer; the country wants the best. The truth has finally got out to the effect that a powerful Navy, with powerful men running it, is the only sure means for keeping the peace. This is not a war-loving land, thank God, for "war is hell," and the mind of the nation is made up to take any steps and spend any amount of money to insure the blessing of continued peace. The nation wants first class, reliable men to represent it and maintain peace.

I can give right here one of the instances in which I served my country very well while busy making money for myself. A very bright boy came to me in a funk of fright about accepting the appointment to the Academy. I think his father sent him. He had the common notion about the desperately difficult nature of the entrance examination and feared the disgrace of rejection. I knew the boy's high character, and thought that he promised well; so I told him that I had served on examining boards and judged his chances to be very good. I made him sit down and I examined him on the spot. Then I told him that he would pass as he stood, and urged him to take the appointment. He took it, and he passed as if oiled. That youngster went through the course without a hitch, has a good number in his class, and I have naturally watched his career. He has more than made good.

Not very long ago I watched the same boy left alone to his own resources and hard sense on the coast of a little southern country with a revolution boiling. The conduct of the boy, grown into a captain, was fine. He knew how his country was situated like an old diplomat would have known, and he held the scales exactly. A little boggle by him would have meant a cost of many millions to the country, an inglorious small war and a bad name for his Government. That boy expended possibly a thousand dollars, and that was done without waiting for Department backing and only to help the sick and wounded of both parties. Now, I think that my being at home making money was of advantage to the country, for if I had not been there that capable boy might have kept out of the Service.

Perhaps if you print this long letter some Congressman will read it and pass its leading idea along. The United States wants its best youth in the Navy in order to prevent war the more surely, and it will not get that class unless it makes old age sure.

PRO PATRIA.

#### MEXICO'S AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

In Arms and the Man for March 31 Edward C. Crossman describes the Mondragon automatic rifle, adopted by Mexico. He believes it has solved the problem of a satisfactory automatic rifle for troops. Mr. Crossman says: "The Mondragon rifle is not an automatic in the strict sense of the word, it requiring a pull of the trigger to fire each shot and being therefore a self-loader, but the word has come to mean an arm of the self-loading class and is used here in this sense. The only true automatic arms are, of course, those of the Maxim, Colt and Benet-Mercie class, loading and firing themselves as long as the ammunition supply is kept up and the sear is held out of the way of the striker. In appearance the rifle is not unlike our new Springfield, the barrel being cased in both above and below to a point six inches from the muzzle. A bolt handle sticks straight out from the right side of the breech and a box magazine protrudes about two and a half inches below the receiver. Where the bolt would be on the new Springfield is a long, fixed cylinder with a milled head, containing a coiled spring and affording a passageway for the bolt when the rifle is fired. The breech is much longer than the new Springfield and the rifle, like all automatics, is clumsy appearing. It is a gas operated arm, following the essential character of the Colt and the Benet-Mercie in machine guns and the standard sporting rifle in self-loading arms. The Mondragon is fitted with a bolt not unlike that of the new Springfield, but locking with a slight turn instead of the full quarter turn necessary to lock rifles of the Mauser type.

The magazine is of the Mauser staggered type, but fitted with four-leaved spring instead of the two-leaved type used on the Mauser and new Springfield. Its capacity is ten cartridges. The loading is by means of a clip. One of the most ingenious devices on the rifle is the arrangement for converting it into a hand operated arm. The valve by which the gas is taken from the barrel to the cylinder is of the two-way type, and is fitted with a handle by which it can be turned. By means of this handle the gas may be diverted from the cylinder through a different port into the open air. This leaves the gas motor part of the mechanism motionless regardless of the shots that may be fired. The only movement necessary to make the change is that of turning the valve handle, situated where the forestock ends near the muzzle. The severing of connection between the operating lever and the connecting rod is entirely devoid of extra effort on the part of the soldier, the pressure of his fingers on the handle of the bolt mechanism driving in the hook and uncoupling the connecting rod. As spring presses the hook back into place each time the handle is released, replacing the connection with the automatic mechanism.

The gas taken from the barrel is so little that the difference in velocity is practically nil. The gas is taken from a port not six inches from the muzzle and too late

to affect the pressure on the bullet. The fouling experienced on most arms of the gas operated type is done away with on the Mondragon, the arm cleaning itself and relubricating the piston chamber with each motion. The arm weighs but nine pounds four ounces, about the same as the new Springfield's average weight—although the latter is listed at eight and three-quarters pounds. This is worthy of note—that the extra mechanism used on the rifle does not affect the weight of the arm to any appreciable extent.

The rifle has a capacity of sixty shots per minute and has been tested out thoroughly without failing. One of the tests consisted in firing the rifle until the barrel expanded .15 inch in length from the heat and the stock caught fire, without a single balk on the part of the mechanism. Mexico thus is the first nation to take up the automatic rifle for her troops, and, from present results, the rifle decided upon will give perfect satisfaction. Germany has armed several regiments with the automatic rifle for test, France is flirting with it, and the United States, like England, is testing out dozens of different designs of self-loader guns.

Mexico is in position to work out a rifle that will come close to being perfect for the purposes for which it is intended. Both the new and the old rifle using the same cartridge will permit her to arm a small body of her troops with the new rifle without danger of war suddenly appearing on the horizon and catching her with two different arms, using two different cartridges, in the hands of her troops. It will be possible to work out by practical experience the small defects that new rifles always show and to remedy the faults without calling in a hundred thousand rifles. Defects do appear, as well as mistakes in design—our own rod bayonet for example, on the first new Springfield.

The inventor of this rifle, General Mondragon, is well known among those following the progress of military arms as a man who is away up in 'g' in technical knowledge of firearms. His field piece is one of the modern quick firing class and compares favorably with the best of the French designers—from which our own are copied. The work of developing an automatic rifle was entrusted to him as far back as 1891, and since that time he has been plugging away, studying the best types in existence and gradually embodying in his own rifle the points that should be found in a successful automatic military arm. The final arm decided upon was of the gas operated type and its construction was begun in 1908.

#### JAPANESE WAR SCARE.

The Hon. John W. Foster in the Independent discusses "The Japanese War Scare" from the point of view of his experience as Secretary of State and in a large number of diplomatic activities. Talk of war between Japan and the United States, he believes, is "wicked and absolutely without foundation." Citing as evidence of this our half century of good-will and friendly relations toward Japan, he adds:

"It is true the foregoing are merely sentimental reasons for preserving the peace, but they are not without weight among intelligent and well-meaning people. Between nations entertaining such sentiments nothing but a question of the gravest importance can lead them into hostilities. There is no such question existing or likely to arise between us and Japan. Immigration is the only matter about which there has been any indication of divergence of views, and that should not present any trouble between the authorities of the two governments. Under international law and usage every nation has the right to determine for itself what class of foreign immigrants it will admit into its territory. Japan has recognized by treaty the exercise of this right as against laborers, and has undertaken to restrain such immigration. If she should fail at any time to discharge this duty, the United States would be entirely justified in exercising it, and there would be no occasion for displeasure on the part of Japan unless it should be exercised harshly and with injustice.

"The Japanese are a patriotic and brave people, but they are not, as is alleged, an aggressive nation, as an examination of their history shows. For more than six hundred years, up to the war with China in 1894, Japan had lived in peace with all foreign nations. No country in Europe or America can point to any such record. The war with China was not an aggressive one on her part. Li Hung Chang, the great viceroy, during the course of the peace negotiations at Shimonoseki, declared that it ought not to have occurred, and that he did all that was possible to avert it, but the authorities at Pekin overruled him.

"The conflict with Russia, ten years later, regarded from a political standpoint, seemed inevitable. It was Russia that deprived Japan of the most valued of her conquests over China. She was forced to surrender Port Arthur and the Liaotung Peninsula, which she had purchased with an enormous sacrifice of blood and treasure, and underwent a humiliation in the hour of her triumph over the beaten foe such as no self-respecting nation could be expected to forget or forgive. The immediate cause of the breaking out of hostilities was Corea, Japan could not permit the occupation or control by Russia of that helpless and dependent country without the ultimate loss of her own independence. The world cannot reproach her, under the circumstances, for her courageous challenge of the Giant of the North. And the close of that war afforded her an opportunity to manifest her regard and respect for the United States. In the hour of her triumph, when she had driven the last Russian army from the field, she heeded the call of President Roosevelt for peace and sent her plenipotentiaries to negotiate on our soil.

"No nation controlled by sane rulers and advisers ever enters willingly upon a war which is likely to prove disastrous to its interests. Japan could hope for no adequate compensation as the result of a conflict with us. Even if it were possible to destroy our Navy, her forces could make no permanent lodgment on our shores. But her military and naval men understand full well that it would be a hopeless task to send fleet across the broad Pacific to invade our territory or to attack the American Navy. Besides, a war with us would mean the destruction or paralysis of her vast merchant marine, built up with so much cost, time and labor. Lines of Japanese-owned steamships of most modern construction are now maintained to Siberia, Corea, China, Formosa, India, Australia, Europe, Seattle, San Francisco and Spanish-American ports. These lines represent a vast amount of Japanese invested capital, large government subsidies and the employment of many seamen. Japanese statesmen fully understand that in engaging in a war with the United States they would leave in the rear two inveterate enemies, Russia and China, ready to avenge their defeats.

"Even a bankrupt nation under patriotic impulses

might rush into a conflict which meant certain destruction in order to defend its honor or its independence; but wise rulers usually do not deliberately go to war with a foreign Power without first counting the cost, and being assured that they have resources sufficient to maintain the contest. Japan is in no condition to carry on a war with the United States for financial reasons. The Russian war strained its credit to the utmost. It now carries a national debt heavier in proportion to its population and resources than almost any other nation, being \$21.50 for every inhabitant; and the taxation is estimated to be 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the people's income. Baron Shibuzawa, the head of the commercial delegation which recently visited our country, says: "The present rate of taxation in Japan is indeed extremely high, and more than the people at large can bear." A similar declaration is that of the Kokumin Shimbun, a leading journal of Tokio: "The heavy debts of Japan are more than the nation can endure." Notwithstanding the Imperial Diet is usually subservient to the wishes of the government, the last budget of the Cabinet was reduced by it \$5,000,000, and a further reduction of the land tax is demanded. A war with the United States would call for a larger financial outlay than any which the Island Kingdom has ever heretofore experienced. In the present condition of its revenues, well might the late Ambassador to the United States declare, "War with America is impossible."

"There are other controlling considerations which make a war with the United States on the part of Japan suicidal madness. It finds not only its best, but the chief market for its export products in our country. To destroy the silk and the tea industry of Japan would be to bring incalculable distress upon its people. Over seventy per cent. of this trade comes to us, and its destruction would mean bankruptcy to the leading industries.

"Japan is largely dependent for its food supply on foreign sources. The islands proper only have in cultivation 25,000 square miles (and this largely in tea and silk), less than the area of a single one of our smaller states, with a population of approximately 45,000,000. It may readily be seen how a war with our country might materially affect this supply, bring great distress upon the inhabitants and seriously cripple the government.

"The great need of Japan—in fact, a necessity to its existence as a nation—is a long era of peace to enable it to carry out its administrative program, develop its resources and establish its credit on a secure basis. In addition to its internal problems, which are by no means insignificant, it now has on its hands the assimilation of the large island of Formosa with its Chinese population, the government of the suzerain kingdom of Corea, and the administration of its complicated interests in Manchuria, a heritage of its late war with Russia. These are sufficient to tax to the utmost the wisdom of its statesmen, and are likely to need the support of its army and navy. It would be the height of folly to imperil this program by a war with the United States."

#### A ROLAND FOR HIS OLIVER.

A few years ago there was a certain colonel on the active list of the Army who was noted for his habit of making sarcastic speeches to junior officers, especially to those newly joined.

One day a youngster reported to him from an outlying station as judge advocate of the court-martial of which the colonel was president. The colonel took his measure over the rim of his eye-glasses and remarked, reflectively: "Strange the way they do things in the Army. Just like they do in a lumber camp, when they habitually select the idiot and half-witted lout to be cook."

"Yes, sir," said the youngster, cheerfully; "they appear to have us both."

A neat roster of the non-commissioned staff officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., issued from the Coast Artillery School Press, Fort Monroe, Va., dated March 5, 1910. The following is the senior in each grade, with date of appointment and station: Sergt. Major, Sr. Grade, Michael J. Moore, Feb. 2, 1901, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Sergt. Major, Jr. Grade, Paul Kingston, April 24, 1905, Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; Master Electn. Charles E. Berghorn, Oct. 27, 1903, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Engr. Willard Hall, Sept. 20, 1907, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Electn. Sergt., 1st Class, William Thomas, Feb. 9, 1907, Fort Armistead, Md.; Electn. Sergt., 2d Class, Milton A. Gormley, June 30, 1908, Fort Howard, Md.; Master Gun. George D. Meece, March 2, 1907, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Fireman John A. Mulberg, Aug. 7, 1907, Fort Totten, N.Y.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 29, 1910.

The friends of Capt. J. A. Ryan sympathize with him in the death of his mother, which occurred at Hartford, Conn., on March 22. Captain Ryan returned to the post yesterday.

The post grounds are undergoing an extensive spring house-cleaning and many improvements are contemplated. Lieutenant Cocke has charge of the bridlepath being made south of the post, and an Al polo field is being put into condition opposite the Cavalry drill ground. Much interest is being taken in polo, the ponies being trained and matches being arranged against the Owentown Club, of Lake Forest. Riding parties have replaced tobogganing, and Monday evening the bowling alley was open to officers and ladies. Miss Betty Cade had a crowd, which afterward went to her house for supper. It included Col. and Mrs. E. T. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Blanchard, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevenson, Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Brown, Misses Page, Bishop, Clark, Dorothy Clark, of Highland Park. Lieutenants Meredith, Miller, O'Brien, Coates, Sned, Abraham, Manchester, Rumbough, Smith, Maddox, Reisinger, Langwill, Emery, Yount and Asst. Civil Engr. N. M. Smith, U.S.N. Miss Marion Bishop won the ladies' prize, a silver photo frame, and Mr. Smith, the men's prize.

Capt. B. J. Tillman left last week for New York on a fifteen days' leave. Yesterday announcement cards were received of his marriage on the 26th to Miss Jessie Moore, at the home of her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Francis Moore, in New York city.

Dr. and Mrs. Williams have moved into Quarters No. 3, formerly occupied by Dr. Griffis. Letters received in the post from New Orleans say that Major and Mrs. Chatfield, 27th Inf., and Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, 15th Cav., are being extensively entertained and enjoying thoroughly their stay in the South. Mrs. C. S. Fries is taking a trip in Arizona with her mother, Mrs. McCune, and will spend this week in the Grand Canyon.

At the war game this week Captain Crain umpired and the sides were in charge of Captains Spaulding and Moore. Lieut. G. C. Shaw left Monday for Washington on business in connection with the Infantry team, of which he is in charge.

Major B. C. Morse, 27th Inf., is to start on an inspection tour through Illinois, which will last over three weeks. Major E. W. Howe and Captain Brambilla left several days ago for the same purpose and Major J. B. McDonald, 15th Cav., goes in April.

At the garrison card meet Tuesday evening Mrs. Seigel and Captain Moore won the prizes. There were six rounds played, after which refreshments were served. Lieutenant Gregg has gone to Fort Leavenworth with a batch of prisoners. Lieut. E. Van D. Murphy goes to Leavenworth for examination for promotion April 4; Lieutenant Cameron goes to-day to Fort Riley. Lieutenants Meredith and Yount made a short visit to Delafield, Wis., returning Sunday.

The first outdoor band concert was given in the first loop Monday. This really means spring and everyone flocks out doors. The usual weekly card meeting was omitted Friday, and the ladies will be entertained this week by Mrs. William Brooke, at Lake Forest. The Friday night hop was also omitted.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., March 30, 1910.

Major Allen was host at a charming luncheon last Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd, Miss Moorman, Miss Kimberly and Miss Garrard. Lieutenant Tate entertained at a theater party Thursday evening the Misses Garrard, Miss Grant, Miss Woodall, Lieutenants Moose, Smith and Captain Baily. Captain Baily gave a delightful supper at the Willard afterward. After the drill in the riding hall Friday the Misses Garrard had a few guests in to tea to meet their house guests, Miss Grant and Miss Woodall. One of the bimonthly informal hops was given last Friday night, but owing to the fact that it was Good Friday the usual crowd from Washington was not present. Lieutenant Tate entertained about thirty guests at supper after the hop.

An interesting baseball game was played here Saturday morning between the officers of the Artillery and Cavalry. The Artillery officers won, 15 to 7. The Artillery team were Lieutenant Colonel Treat, Captains Locke, Newbill, Lieutenants Brabson, Hopkins, Howze, Smith, Shepherd and Dr. Maguire; the Cavalry team were Captains Moses, Smither, Lieutenants Tate, Moose, Lear, Overton, Foster, Chaffee and Dr. Williams. A sacred concert was given immediately after guard mounting on Easter Sunday. Chaplain Brander spent Saturday in Richmond with his family. Lieutenant Foster is on crutches; he sprained his ankle in the baseball game Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Ben Lear, jr.

Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd entertained at dinner Sunday for their house guests, Miss Kimberly and Miss Moorman. Other guests were Lieutenant Brabson and Dr. Williams. Major Allen gave a luncheon for six on Sunday. His guests were Mrs. Connally and the Misses Connally, Mrs. Dean, of Boston, and Dr. Maguire. Capt. and Mrs. Whitside gave a charming tea on Monday afternoon to meet Mrs. Whitside's mother, Mrs. Riggs. Captain Whitside's mother assisted Mrs. Riggs and Mrs. Whitside in receiving. Mrs. George C. Barnhardt poured tea, Miss Garrard served the frappé and Miss Byrne presided at the punch bowl. Miss May Byrne, Miss Lucy Garrard, Miss Adele Powell and Miss Overton also assisted. All the officers and ladies of the post were present and a great many Army people from Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt entertained a few guests at dinner Monday evening. Mrs. Noble was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Miles, for a few days this week.

A drill was given in the riding hall by Battery F Monday evening to try the new lights. The hall has recently been wired with electricity.

Miss Grant and Miss Woodall, who have been the guests of the Misses Garrard for three weeks, left Saturday. Miss Grant to visit in New York and Miss Woodall at the University of Virginia. Captain Lindsey, who has been unable to go out on account of slight operation, is convalescing nicely. Mrs. Horn's son, Mr. Pretyman, has been spending his Easter vacation here, from Princeton. He has as his guest, Mr. Sam Knight, son of Major Knight.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 26, 1910.

The quarterly field day was held this week between the Infantry and Cavalry. Interest was most keen and the military events were a treat to the large crowd that witnessed them. The Roman race was won by Q.M. Serg. Day, Troop I, 3d Cav.

The Infantry post has taken on a truly going-away air, as the porches are encumbered with huge packing boxes, the 9th Infantry leaving here on March 29 for the islands. Wednesday afternoon the officers of the 3d Artillery and the 3d Cavalry were the hosts at a farewell reception at the club to the 9th Infantry. Mrs. A. L. Myer, Mrs. Buttler, Mrs. Greble and Mrs. Dorst received, assisted by Miss Gerard, Miss Greble, Miss Berry and Miss Mildred Greble. Colonel Niles entertained several of his friends at a box party at the baseball game for the benefit of the free clinic. The last officers' hop prior to the departing of the 9th was held Saturday in the post gymnasium. Many from town and all the officers of the different branches attended. After April 1 only four troops of Cavalry and three batteries of Artillery will be here.

Col. and Mrs. A. L. Varney, who have been on a visit to friends in Texas, have returned to Washington. A merry party of automobile enthusiasts spent the afternoon and evening at Leon Springs; Miss Hagadorn, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. McIntyre and Captain Hennessey. Several other parties were out enjoying the moonlight. A dinner given at Leon Springs by Captain Bishop and Lieutenant Holliday at the Artillery camp was very enjoyable. Covers were laid for Mrs. O. M. Sherman, Miss Hagadorn, of Saratoga, N.Y., Mrs. Gibbs, Col. Lotus Niles, Mr. Lemly, and the hosts, Mrs. W. C. Butler entertained with a lovely spring luncheon for a party of twelve. Miss Elsa Budd entertained the Post Card Club. Everything symbolic of St. Patrick's day was used in the decorations, including Irish flags, gilded harps and pipes tied with green ribbons. Prizes were awarded to Miss Berry, Miss Harper and Mrs. Gallagher.

#### DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, April 1, 1910.

Adjutant General, Washington.

The following deaths occurred since last report:

Rupture of stomach—Corpl. James J. Birney, Co. M, 3d Regiment, U.S. Inf., March 31.

Rabies—Peter Rize, Troop I, 2d Regiment, U.S. Cav., March 28.

Nominations received by the Senate March 30, 1910.

Promotions in the Army.

#### Infantry Arm.

Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., to be major from March 24, 1910, vice Major Frank McIntyre, 8th Inf., detailed as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, on that date.

First Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, 4th Inf., to be captain from March 24, 1910, vice Hanson, 19th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Everett N. Bowman, 13th Inf., to be first lieutenant from March 24, 1910, vice McIntyre, 4th Inf., promoted.

#### Corps of Engineers.

First Lieut. Mark Brooke, C.E., to be captain from March 28, 1910, vice Poole, whose resignation was accepted, to take effect on that date.

Second Lieut. Frederic E. Humphreys, C.E., to be first lieutenant from March 28, 1910, vice Brooke, promoted.

#### Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Samuel H. McLeary, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from March 28, 1910, vice Langhorst, dismissed on that date.

#### Appointment in the Army.

#### Medical Reserve Corps.

Whyte Glendower Owen, of Louisiana, to be first lieutenant in the M.R.C. from March 25, 1910.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 25.

#### Promotions in the Army.

To be lieutenant colonels on the retired list: Majors Ferdinand E. De Courcy, Henry F. Brewerton, Lafayette E. Campbell, William M. Waterbury, John R. Brinckley, Edward G. Mathey, James N. Morgan, Edmund K. Russell, Henry M. Kendall, Thomas Sharp, Washington I. Sanborn, Henry P. Ritzius, James M. Burns and William H. Kell.

To be majors on the retired list: Captains John A. Payne, George K. Spencer, William W. Tyler, Dillard H. Clark, William O. Cory, Christopher W. Harrold, Lewis Merriam, William M. Williams, John H. Gifford and Edward I. Grumley.

#### Appointment in the Army.

#### General Officer.

Col. Ralph W. Hoyt to be brigadier general.

#### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

#### S.O. MARCH 31, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Leave four months granted 2d Lieut. Matthew H. Tomlinson. Leave two months granted Major James F. McIndoe.

First Lieut. George A. Herbert will assume charge construction work, Fort Lincoln, relieving 2d Lieut. Aristides Moreno.

Lieut. Col. James A. Maney relieved at Fort Thomas; will proceed to Fort Assiniboine and assume command 3d Battalion, 2d Inf.

Capt. Reynolds J. Burt is detailed for service and to fill vacancy in Signal Corps.

First Lieut. William Taylor is detailed as acting judge advocate, Department of the Gulf.

Capt. Abiel L. Smith will assume charge of an exhibit to be made by the Subsistence Department at the domestic, science and pure food exhibition at Madison Square Garden, New York, Sept. 17 to 24.

Leave four months on surgeon's certificate and disability granted 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Kay.

Leave one month and five days granted 2d Lieut. George S. Patton, jr., effective June 1.

Leave for one month and twenty days, effective about April 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, 8th Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz. (March 24, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, effective about April 5, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Wagner, 3d Cav., Fort Wingate, N.M. (March 24, D. Colo.)

#### G.O. 30, 32 AND 36, WAR DEPT., 1910.

See page 922, this issue, for these orders.

#### G.O. 42, MARCH 15, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. The third section of Par. 58, page 32, G.O. No. 169, W.D., Aug. 14, 1907, is amended to read as follows:

For other occasions of ceremony to which officers are invited in their official capacity, such as balls, official dinners, official full dress uniform is authorized, and officers are at liberty to wear it or the full dress dismounted uniform. On these occasions sashlights will be worn with the special full dress uniform by those authorized to wear them, as prescribed in Par. 41 of this order, except that the pencil cords will be hung to supports conveniently placed beneath the right lapel.

II. 1. The following executive order is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

#### Offenses. Limits of punishment.

(a) Attempt to escape..... Six months' confinement at hard labor.

(b) Conspiring with others to escape..... Six months' confinement at hard labor.

(c) Escape..... confinement or while on place of labor.

#### WM. H. TAFT.

The White House, March 8, 1910.

2. Courts-martial in awarding sentences upon military convicts are restricted to imposing additional confinement to be served upon the completion or termination of their existing sentences, and will not interfere with the manner of executing such sentences by prescribing loss of good conduct time, solitary confinement or confinement on bread and water diet, leaving all such punishments to be imposed by the commanding officer as the ordinary means of enforcing discipline.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 44, MARCH 22, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Par. 817, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 116, W.D., June 14, 1909, is further amended to read as follows:

817. Commanders of territorial departments, posts, subposts, Army Corps, tactical divisions, brigades, regiments, companies, detachments, general hospitals, field hospitals, and mine planters will make monthly returns of their respective commands on forms furnished by the Adjutant General of the Army and in accordance with directions printed thereon. Chiefs of staff corps and departments will make similar monthly returns of their corps and departments, and transport quartermasters will make similar monthly returns of officers and enlisted men serving on transport under regular detail in the transport service.

In the case of a subpost the returns will be prepared by the commanding officer of the main post, unless the detachment in the subpost is in command of a commissioned officer, in which event such officer will prepare the returns and forward them through the commanding officer of the main post.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 6, C.A.S., FORT MONROE, VA., MARCH 29, 1910.

On and after April 1, 1910, the hours of attendance for school work will be as follows for the officers' division:

April 1 to Sept. 30.

8 a.m. to 12:45 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m., daily, except Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesday afternoons.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Townsley:

CLAUDIUS M. SEAMAN, Captain, Coast Art. Corps, Sec.

#### G.O. 32, MARCH 24, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

I. G.O. No. 18, these headquarters, Feb. 16, 1910, is amended so as to announce the period from July 1 to Sept. 30 as the regular target practice season for 1910 for the post of Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

II. In order that he may comply with Par. 24, S.O. 28, W.D., Feb. 3, 1910, Major William H. Johnston, adjutant general, is relieved from duty at these headquarters, to take effect March 31, 1910.

#### G.O. 35, MARCH 22, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Major Archibald Campbell, C.A.C., is announced as acting

adjutant general of the department, relieving Major William H. Sage, adjutant general's department.

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

W. H. SAGE, Major, Adjutant General.

G. O. 11, MARCH 15, 1910, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The 9th Infantry will be relieved from further duty in this department on March 29, 1910, and will proceed on that date by rail from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila, Philippine Islands.

G. O. 12, MARCH 17, 1910, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Co. I, Signal Corps, will be relieved from further duty in this department on April 1, 1910, and will proceed on that date from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station.

CIR. 5, MARCH 8, 1910, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

This circular publishes extracts from Chapter VII, Fresh Beef, Specifications and Determination of Sex, Age and Quality and accompanying illustrations from The Mess Officer's Assistant, by Capt. Louis R. Holbrook. Subsistence Department, U.S. Army, for the information and guidance of all commissaries and organization commanders serving in this department, "all of whom," says the circular, "are enjoined to give the question of beef inspection their most serious consideration with a view of preventing fraud on the part of contractors, and for the betterment of the company messes. There is no component of the ration so susceptible to fraud on the part of contractors as the beef component, and unless the officers responsible for the inspection of beef are familiar with the specifications for fresh beef, determination of sex, age and quality, fraud is sure to ensue to the manifest detriment of the organization and corresponding advantage to the contractor."

G.O. 13, MARCH 24, 1910, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

1. To enable him to comply with Par. 19, S.O. No. 4, c.s., W.D., Major Tyree R. Rivers, I.G., will stand relieved from duty in this department on March 26.

2. Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, Chief Comsy., will on March 26 take temporary charge of the office of the Inspector General of the department.

CIR. 9, MARCH 19, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Cir. No. 1, series 1907, these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

Hereafter the following reports will be made by officers, through military channels, to these headquarters:

1. Date of joining station within the department.
2. Date of departure from station on detached service or leave of absence, which contemplates absence of more than a week, and date of return. In case of absence on leave, the report will give the address of the officer while on leave, and any change in same will be promptly reported.
3. Date of departure on change of station.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:

GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Leave for two months, upon his relief from duty with the General Staff Corps, is granted Capt. John W. Furlong, G.S. (March 30, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for one month, about April 3, 1910, is granted Capt. William H. Tobin, Q.M. (March 26, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, D.C.G., in addition to his other duties will assume temporary charge of the office of the quartermaster, New Orleans, La., and construction work at Jackson Barracks and Fort St. Philip, La., during the absence of Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M. (March 28, W.D.)

Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, C.S., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report April 15, 1910, for temporary duty, to take a course of instruction in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks. (March 24, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Henry Harrig on expiration of furlough, Fort Ontario, to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (March 25, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. William W. Reese, upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, will be sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (March 29, W.D.)

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, Q.M., is relieved from duty as quartermaster of the transport Thomas, and will report in person to the depot Q.M., San Francisco, for temporary duty. (March 30, W.D.)

Par. 21, S.O. 73, W.D., March 29, 1910, relating to Post Comsy. Sergt. William W. Reese, is revoked. (March 30, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. William W. Reese, upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, from the Philippine Islands, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. Richard F. Rumpf, who will be sent to Fort Preble, Me., for duty. (March 30, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE F. TORNEY, S.G.

Lieut. Col. Henry L. Raymond, M.C., will stand relieved from duty March 24. (March 21, D.D.)

The following officers are relieved duty in Philippines Division, and will sail from Manila, P.I., about July 15, 1910, to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival report to the Adjutant General for further orders: Major Henry H. Rutherford, Capt. Percy L. Jones and Raymond F. Metcalfe, M.C.; 1st Lieuts. Edgar J. Farrow and Charles A. Tetraut, M.R.C. (March 28, W.D.)

Capt. Clement C. Whitcomb, M.C., is relieved duty at Fort Wingate, N.M., and will proceed to New York city, Medical Supply Depot, for duty. (March 26, W.D.)

The detail of Major Eugene R. Whitmore, M.C., on temporary duty in the Bureau of Science, Department of the Interior, Philippine Island, is further extended for a period to expire not later than Aug. 15, 1910. (March 26, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. James K. Ashburn, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States, to take effect April 4, 1910, his services being no longer required. (March 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles W. Johnson, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States, his services being no longer required. (March 28, W.D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. No. 29, Feb. 4, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. William H. Tukey, M.R.C., is revoked. (March 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Tukey, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Boise Barracks, Idaho, about April 30, 1910, and will then proceed to his home. (March 24, W.D.)

Leave for one month and seven days, upon his relief from duty at Boise Barracks, Idaho, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Tukey, M.R.C. (March 24, W.D.)

Par. 24, S.O. 131, June 8, 1909, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Henry C. Bierbower, M.R.C., is revoked. (March 28, W.D.)

Leave for three months, upon his arrival at his station in the U.S., is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Bierbower, M.R.C. (March 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur L. Pulver, M.R.C., Fort Porter, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., arriving not later than April 1, 1910, for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Capt. Harry G. Humphreys, M.C. (March 24, D.E.)

First Lieut. Josiah H. Holland, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Thomas B. McCown, M.R.C., who will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (March 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert C. McDonald, M.R.C., recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, M.R.C., recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Snelling, for duty. (March 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Alva R. Hull, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to take effect April 12, 1910, and will then proceed to his home, and will then be relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps. (March 29, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Samuel Miller, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 26, W.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave for three months, upon his arrival in San Francisco, is granted Dental Surg. F. Homer Wolven, U.S.A. (March 28, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.M.G.

Capt. Edwin M. Supplee, paymaster, having reported, is assigned to duty and station at Omaha, Neb. (March 17, D.M.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters are ordered: Major William F. Blauvelt from duty in Department of the Missouri to duty in the office of the post paymaster at Washington, D.C. Major George E. Pickett from duty in Department of California, and will sail about July 5, 1910, to Manila, for duty in Philippines Division. Major Charles E. Stanton from duty in Philippines Division, and will sail from Manila about July 15, 1910, to San Francisco, and upon arrival report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. Capt. Harold Hammond from duty in Philippines Division and will sail from Manila about Aug. 15, 1910, to San Francisco, thence to Omaha, Neb., for duty in Department of the Missouri. Capt. Fred O. Doyle from duty in Department of Colorado, and will sail about July 5, 1910, for Manila, for assignment to duty. (March 26, W.D.)

Leave for four months, about April 15, 1910, is granted Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster. (March 30, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, O.E.

The following officers, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. William T. Rossell, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. James F. Bell and 2d Lieut. James G. Steese. (March 25, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergs. John Jardine and Waldemar N. Erichsen are relieved duty in Philippine Islands, and will be sent to recruit depot, Fort McDowell. (March 26, W.D.)

Leave for three months, about June 20, 1910, is granted Capt. Charles M. Allen, O.D. (March 29, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, O.S.O.

Master Signal Electrician Leopold Stocker, S.C., Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Valdez, Alaska, for duty at that place. (March 15, D. Col.)

Sergt. John Frakes, S.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 26, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician Niels P. Yurgenson, headquarters, Department of the Missouri, Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty in connection with the installation of an annunciation buzzer system on the target range. (March 29, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Second Lieut. William C. McChord, Jr., 1st Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, having been selected for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, for the term beginning April 15, 1910, will proceed to Presidio of Monterey, on that date. (March 22, D. Cal.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

First Sergt. Charles Bhegnato, Troop D, 2d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 25, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., relieved treatment, Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (March 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. William R. Taylor, 3d Cav., will proceed from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Clark, Texas, for temporary duty with Troop A, 3d Cav. (March 21, D.T.)

The leave granted Veterinarian Aquila Mitchell, 3d Cav., is extended ten days. (March 21, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Sick leave for twenty-one days, about March 24, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. William C. Gardiner, 4th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (March 19, D. Mo.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, 5th Cav., now at Wahiawa, Oahu, H.T., is relieved from duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will return to his proper station, Schofield Barracks, H.T. (March 18, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, 5th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (March 24, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

First Lieut. Alexander B. Coxe, 8th Cav., A.D.C., is detailed to make the annual inspection for 1910 of the Cavalry and of the Signal Corps of the Militia of Colorado. (March 16, D. Col.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank K. Chapin, 9th Cav., is further extended fourteen days. (March 23, D. Mo.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, 10th Cav., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., Mounted Service School, for purpose of completing course of instruction at the school, and will return to his proper station in Washington, D.C., not later than Sept. 15, 1910. (March 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about April 4, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. George J. Olden, 10th Cav. (March 21, D.E.)

First Lieut. W. F. H. Godson, 10th Cav., will be relieved from duty at the Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., Sept. 1, and will join his regiment. (March 29, W.D.)

The ordinary leave granted 1st Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 10th Cav., is changed to sick leave. (March 29, D.E.)

Leave for three months and twenty-six days, about May 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav. (March 28, D.E.)

The leave granted Veterinarian John H. Gould, 11th Cav., is extended one month. (March 14, D.G.)

Major William A. Mercer, 11th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is granted leave for four months, about March 27, 1910. (March 9, D.G.)

Veterinarian Alexander MacDonald, 11th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is granted sick leave for one month. (March 9, D.G.)

Comsy. Sergt. Edward Claeren, 11th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 28, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Second Lieut. Levi G. Brown, 12th Cav., is transferred at his own request to the 13th Cavalry. He will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander and will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (March 25, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav. (March 20, D.E.)

Leave for three months, about June 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 15th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (March 19, D. Mo.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

The resignation of Veterinarian Richard H. Power, 4th Field Art., has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect Aug. 2, 1910. (March 24, W.D.)

Chaplain Francis P. Joyce, 4th Field Art., is relieved from

further duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will join his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (March 24, W.D.)

Leave from April 22 to Aug. 2, 1910, is granted Veterinarian Richard H. Power, 4th Field Art. (March 24, W.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Leave for two months, about May 16, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. John B. W. Corey, 5th Field Art. (March 28, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

The following officers, Coast Artillery Corps, are relieved present duties and will proceed, about April 15, 1910, to the stations indicated: Major George W. Gatchell to Fort Strong, Mass., for duty; Capt. George H. McManus, unassigned, to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., to assume command of that post, and of the Artillery District of San Diego. (March 28, W.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for two months, when his services can be spared, and with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward F. Farnsworth, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore. (March 16, D. Col.)

Cols. Albert Todd and John V. White, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., on April 5, 1910, for consultation with the C.O., Artillery District of New London, and the preparation of the instruction and practice schedules to govern during the encampment of the 8th, 9th and 13th Coast Artillery Districts, National Guard, state of New York, June 10 to July 10, 1910, at Fort H. G. Wright. (March 24, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Harry J. Watson, C.A.C., is extended fifteen days. (March 23, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, about April 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Junius Pierce, C.A.C. (March 23, D.E.)

Sergt. Major Frederick G. Oakes, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort Schuyler, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Andrews, Mass., to relieve Sergt. Major William E. Thompson, junior grade, C.A.C., who will be sent to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for duty. (March 24, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Harry J. Watson, C.A.C. (March 23, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. John T. Rowe, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at Fort McHenry, Md. (March 23, W.D.)

Major Elmer W. Hubbard, C.A.C., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will return to his proper station. (March 23, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Abney Payne, C.A.C. (March 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. William M. Colvin, C.A.C., will report to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service. (March 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Capt. Harry W. Newton, C.A.C. (March 26, W.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas E. Bryant, 9th Co., C.A.C., Fort Warren, Mass., will be sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (March 29, W.D.)

Leave for four months with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. James R. Pourle, C.A.C., to take effect upon his relief from treatment at the General Hospital, San Francisco. (March 30, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William N. Porter, C.A.C., recently appointed, with rank from March 8, 1910, is attached to the 41st Co. He will on April 30, 1910, report to the 41st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to the 41st Inf., having reported at these headquarters. (March 16, D. Col.)

Capt. Francis E.

Celwyn E. Hampton, 21st Inf., is revoked. Captain Hampton will report in person to Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C., president of an Army retiring board at Fort Bayard, N.M., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board. (March 24, W.D.)

## 23D INFANTRY—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Leave for twenty days, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. Joel R. Lee, 23d Inf. (March 29, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Albert R. Dillingham, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (March 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 23d Inf., is relieved treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and upon the expiration of any leave of absence that may be granted him will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (March 26, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, upon his relief from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., is granted 1st Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 23d Inf. (March 30, W.D.)

## 24TH INFANTRY—COL. W. PAULDING.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, 24th Inf., is extended fourteen days. (March 24, D.E.)

Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., will proceed to these headquarters for temporary duty in charge of the scheme of instruction of Infantry officers of the Militia. (March 23, D.E.)

Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 24th Inf., will report to the C.O., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (March 25, W.D.)

## 25TH INFANTRY—COL. —

The orders directing Major Francis J. Kerman, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash., to make the annual inspection of the Militia of Idaho, are so amended as to detail Capt. Edson A. Lewis, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright, for this duty instead. The inspection will be conducted in accordance with War Department orders and the itinerary and instructions heretofore furnished Major Kerman from these headquarters, who will turn same over to Capt. Lewis. (March 16, D.C.)

Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, 25th Inf., will report to Col. John A. Lundeen, O.A.C., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination by the board. Captain Macklin is relieved further treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and upon completion of his examination by the retiring board will return to his proper station, Fort George Wright, Wash. (March 28, W.D.)

Par. 24, S.O. 45, Feb. 24, 1910, W.D., is amended to read as follows: By direction of the President, Lieut. Col. William R. Abercrombie, 25th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., to take effect April 2, 1910, after more than thirty-three years' service. (March 26, W.D.)

## 27TH INFANTRY—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave for one month, about April 1, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Maddox, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (March 21, D. Lakes.)

## 28TH INFANTRY—COL. R. K. EVANS.

Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Kemper Military School, Bonnville, Mo., to take effect Sept. 1, 1910, vice 1st Lieut. William F. H. Godson, 10th Cav., is relieved at that date and will join his regiment. Captain Parker will proceed to Bonnville and report about Aug. 15, 1910. (March 29, W.D.)

## 29TH INFANTRY—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

First Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th Inf., Fort Jay, N.Y., will proceed to New Haven, Conn., for the purpose of examining into the suitability for target practice of the target range located near New Haven and owned by the state of Connecticut. (March 24, D.E.)

## 30TH INFANTRY—COL. C. ST. J. CHUBB.

The following officers, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., having been selected for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry for the term beginning April 15, 1910, will report to the commandant of the school on that date: 1st Lieut. Stuart A. Howard and 2d Lieut. Alfred H. Hobley, 30th Inf. (March 22, D. Cal.)

Capt. John L. Bond, 30th Inf., is detailed as an acting Q.M. for duty in the Army Transport Service, with station at San Francisco. He will report in person to the superintendent, Army Transport Service, at San Francisco, for duty as Q.M. of the transport Sherman. (March 30, W.D.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. George H. Brett, P.S., recently appointed, to rank from March 22, 1910, will report in person on or about April 27, 1910, at Fort Hancock, N.J., for temporary duty, and will proceed to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about May 5, 1910. (March 29, W.D.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

The officers of the retired list of the Army hereinafter named, having heretofore been placed upon said retired list with an advancement of one grade above that actually held by each at the time of his retirement, under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, with rank from April 5, 1909, and having been renominated to the Senate for such advancement with rank from April 23, 1904, and the Senate having advised and consented, on March 25, 1910, to their advancement agreeably to such renomination, are placed upon the retired list of the Army, by the President, with the rank specified in each case, to date from April 23, 1904, under the provisions of the act hereinbefore cited.

With the rank of lieutenant colonel: Majors Ferdinand E. DeCourcy, Henry F. Brewerton, Lafayette E. Campbell, William M. Waterbury, John R. Brinckle, Edward G. Mathey, James N. Morgan, Edmund K. Russell, Henry M. Kendall, Thomas Sharp, Washington L. Sanborn, Henry F. Ritzius, James M. Burns and William H. Kell, retired.

With the rank of major: Capts. John A. Payne, George K. Spencer, William W. Tyler, Dillard H. Clark, William O. Cory, Christopher W. Harrold, Lewis Merriam, William M. Williams, John H. Gifford, Edward I. Grumley, retired. (March 28, W.D.)

Major Eugene O. Fecat, U.S.A., retired, is placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of lieutenant colonel, from March 14, 1910, under provisions of Act of April 23, 1904. (March 25, W.D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav.; Capt. Henry M. 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. Church Griswold, M.R.C.; 2d Lieut. Emil P. Lauson, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, is ordered to meet at Nashville, Tenn., March 15, 1910, for the purpose of planning a program for the military tournament to be held in that city June 19 to 26, 1910. (March 9, D.G.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., from time to time, at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Cols. John A. Lundeen, and Clarence Deems, C.A.C.; Lieut. Cols. Nat P. Phister, 30th Inf., and James D. Glennan, M.C.; Major Percy M. Ashburn, M.C.; Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., recorder. (March 25, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Cols. Henry P. Birmingham and Walter D. McCaw and Major Carl R. Darnall, all Medical Corps, is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., at the call of the president thereof, for the physical examination of such candidates as may be authorized to appear before it to determine their fitness for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (March 25, W.D.)

A board of officers, to consist of Majors Tracy C. Dickson, Clarence C. Williams and Edward P. O'Hearn, O.D., is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., at the call of the senior member of the board, for the purpose of marking the examination papers of officers examined for detail to the Ordnance Department, and of making recommendations as to those found qualified for detail as a result of the examination. (March 25, W.D.)

## EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination for promotion: 2d Lieuts. William W. Overton, 15th Cav., and Thomas A. Rothwell, 5th Cav. (March 29, W.D.)

## GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Worden, Wash., March 15, 1910. Detail for the court: Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, M.C.; Major Willoughby Walk, C.A.C.; Major Tredwell W. Moore, 1st Inf.; Major Willard F. Truby, M.C.; Capt. Charles H. Hilton, C.A.C.; Capt. Harry E. Knight, adjutant, 1st Inf.; Capt. Frederick L. Buck, C.A.C.; Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Bennett, Jr., 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, 25th Inf.; Capt. John J. Bradley, acting J.A., judge advocate. (March 10, D. Col.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 16, 1910. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. James S. Rogers, 1st Inf.; Major Tredwell W. Moore, 1st Inf.; Capt. Robert S. Offley, 1st Inf.; Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., 1st Inf.; Capt. Campbell King, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William M. Goodale, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert T. Bishop, 2d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Roy F. Waring, 2d Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Seth W. Scofield, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Spencer, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Lucien H. Taliferro, 2d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, 1st Inf., judge advocate. (March 12, D. Col.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 24, 1910. Detail for the court: Col. Lotus Niles, 3d F.A.; Major Lucien G. Berry, 3d F.A.; Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav.; Capt. Fred T. Austin, 3d F.A.; Capt. Theodore B. Taylor, 3d Cav.; Capt. Clarence N. Jones, 3d F.A.; 1st Lieut. Bruce P. Disque, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Hollyday, 3d F.A.; 1st Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harold B. Johnson, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, Jr., 3d F.A.; 2d Lieut. George S. Gay, 3d F.A.; 2d Lieut. John Magruder, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George B. Comly, 3d Cav., judge advocate. (March 19, D.T.)

## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

First Lieut. C. W. Van Way, 9th Cav., promoted to captain, with rank from March 5, 1910, assigned to 3d Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Louis H. Kilbourne, 8th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, with rank from March 5, 1910, assigned to 9th Cavalry.

Each of the officers named will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will proceed to join the troop to which he may be assigned. (March 25, W.D.)

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: 2d Lieut. Russell James from the 8th Infantry to the 9th Infantry; 2d Lieut. John C. Walker, Jr., from the 9th Infantry to the 8th Infantry. Lieutenant James will remain on duty at the Presidio of Monterey, until time to proceed to San Francisco, and join the 9th Infantry upon arrival at that place. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. Lieutenant Walker will remain on duty with the 9th Infantry until arrival that regiment at San Francisco, and will then join regiment to which he is transferred. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (March 26, W.D.)

## VARIOUS ORDERS.

First Lieut. William R. Taylor, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Hollyday, 3d Field Art.; 2d Lieut. William F. Pearson, 9th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d Field Art., are relieved from duty in connection with the preparation of the Progressive Military Map of the United States and will report to the C.O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 5, D.T.)

## PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Leave	Due at	Due at	Lay days
Transport.	Honolulu	Guam	Manila
S.F.	about	about	
Logan . . . . Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	Apr. 2
Sherman . . . . Apr. 5	Apr. 13	May 3	12
Sheridan . . . . May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 2
Logan . . . . Jun. 6	Jun. 13	Jun. 28	July 3
Sherman . . . . July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2
Sheridan . . . . Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2
Logan . . . . Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3
Sherman . . . . Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2
Sheridan . . . . Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2
Logan . . . . Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911

Leave	Due at	Due at	Lay days
Transport.	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.
Manila	about	about	
Thomas . . . . Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 8	Mar. 16
Sheridan . . . . Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13
Logan . . . . Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 6	May 14
Sherman . . . . May 15	May 20	Jun. 5	Jun. 13
Sheridan . . . . Jun. 15	Jun. 20	July 6	July 14
Logan . . . . July 15	July 20	Aug. 5	Aug. 13
Sherman . . . . Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 13
Sheridan . . . . Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. 14
Logan . . . . Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 13
Sherman . . . . Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 6	Dec. 14
Sheridan . . . . Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911

## GENERAL OFFICES: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

## ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Miki Harbor for Honolulu March 21.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Tilford. At Newport News, Va.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila March 24.

SHERMAN—Sails for Manila April 5.

SUMMER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco March 16.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

## CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. W. C. Jones, Signal Corps, commanding. Arrived at Seattle March 14.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. U. C. Cuver, Signal Corps. New York.

LISCOMB—In Philippine waters.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Ad dress New York city.

## MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burdin, C.A.C., commanding, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., commanding, At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding, At Manila, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C., commanding, At Manila, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C.

Address Fort Screven, Ga., during January, February and March. Address Fort Howard, Md., from March 31 to April 21, and at Fort Washington, Md., from April 21 to May 15.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos. C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C.

Address Fort Caswell, N.C., until April 21; then Fort Moultrie, S.C., until April 21; then

Fort Du Pont, Del., until May 15, when the vessel will return to New York.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C.

Should be addressed as follows: Fort Moultrie, S.C., until

March 31; then Fort Caswell, N.C., until April 21; then

Fort Du Pont, Del., until May 15, when the vessel will

return to New York.

Arrived Charleston, S.C., Feb. 21. Leaves for Fort Caswell April 2 and remains there until

May 15.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C.

Should be addressed as follows: Fort Moultrie, S.C., until

March 31; then Fort Caswell, N.C., until April 21; then

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Arrived Charleston, S.C., Feb. 21. Leaves for Fort Caswell April 2 and remains there until

May 15.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C.

Should be addressed as follows: Fort Moultrie, S.C., until

March 31; then Fort Caswell, N.C., until April 21; then

Fort Du Pont, Del., until May 15, when the vessel will

return to New York.

Arrived Charleston, S.C., Feb. 21. Leaves for Fort Caswell April 2 and remains there until

May 15.

## GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 29, 1910.

The long-looked-for assignments of companies of the 16th Infantry to stations in Alaska were announced by Colonel Gardener Saturday and are as follows: Headquarters and Cos. L

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The Maine Monument Association has established headquarters in the Evans Building, Washington, D.C., and is proceeding very successfully to raise funds for the erection of a monument at the National Capital to the memory of the dead of the battleship Maine. Branch committees will be formed in the cities and towns of the country to carry out the objects of the association. Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, retired, who commanded the Maine when she was blown up, is president of the association. "Our basic plan," said Admiral Sigsbee, "is to obtain a large number of one dollar subscriptions, in return for which we grant membership in the association. We will send to every person who sends a dollar or more a written badge and certificate of the association. A list of the names and addresses of all who contribute is carefully kept, as that list will be placed in the corner-stone of the monument." Admiral Sigsbee has appointed Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, secretary, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mrs. Christian Dunlop. It is hoped that Mrs. Capron will be able to accept, as her wide experience in this work makes her of great value to the association. Mrs. Capron is the widow of Capt. Allyn K. Capron, who was killed in action June 24, 1898, at La Guismas, Cuba.

An unofficial forecast of the report of Rear Admiral Dillingham on a state of disquietude on board the scout cruiser Salem has been received at the Navy Department, and goes far to discount much of the newspaper alarm that was expressed recently. It is found that while there was something to be criticised in the matter of handling of the men the latter are decidedly to blame for

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manifestations of a spirit of insubordination. But the conditions are said to be such that they may easily be adjusted. Captain Evans will not be relieved of command. The charge of undue severity in discipline, which was made the subject of complaints mailed to the Navy Department, proves to be not entirely without foundation. The matter has now been amended, and the Salem will sail for the special cruise to which she was recently ordered for the purpose of making certain backing tests.

The Pulaski and Kosciusko statues will be unveiled in Washington on the same day, May 11. There will be a large military parade, with Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss in command as grand marshal. The Pulaski statue is to be placed in the small triangular park in front of the National Theater, and the Kosciusko statue will stand on the northeast corner of Lafayette square, where, on the southeastern and southwestern corners, the statues of Lafayette and Rochambeau stand. All the United States troops stationed at Fort Myer, Washington Barracks and at Fort Washington and Fort Hunt will participate.

General Brun, Minister of War, replying in the French Senate March 31 to criticisms on the inactivity of the Department of Aeronautics as compared with that department in Germany, said that the statements regarding the strength of the latter country in this direction have been exaggerated. Germany, he said, had six units at the outside. France, while only three were actually in commission, had four others. The problems of the respective merits of dirigible balloons and aeroplanes were receiving the most careful attention, and he proposed to ask Parliament for \$4,000,000 in four installments to be used for aeronautical purposes. The Senate approved these statements and adopted a vote of confidence.

Without increasing their weight it is intended to increase the surface dimension and resistance of the new shields to be furnished for the French seventy-five-mm. field gun. The shield now in use is between five and six millimeters thick, and can be pierced by rifle bullets at a range of 400 to 500 meters.

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**PROSPECTS OF ARMY ELIMINATION.**

The bill for elimination in the Army is still in the hands of the Military Committee of the Senate, to which it was referred a year ago when introduced by Senator Warren, and published in the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL** of April 10, 1909, page 908. It has not been introduced in the House, and is not likely to reach that body this session, as the Senate Committee is still cogitating upon it. If reported, it is hardly likely to be passed by the upper house, as its friends appear to be passive, while its enemies are numerous and active, as is indicated by the correspondence we have published from week to week. Mr. Warren's Elimination bill is the same as that introduced into the previous Congress, which failed to pass. It will be remembered that when elimination was first proposed this paper made a thorough canvass of Army opinion on the subject, which was found to be decidedly against elimination; so much so that among those condemning it were officers who had themselves been the beneficiaries of irregular promotion. Thus far there has been no indication of a change of opinion in the Service.

Admitting the principle of elimination, it would seem wise to accompany it by some scheme for filling the vacancies it will create in the ranks of second lieutenants and not provided for by graduates of the Military Academy, by some such process of sifting as that to which those entering the Army by way of West Point are subjected. It is difficult to see what profit will result to the Army by ridding it of officers, experienced if inert, to fill their places by young men who lack their experience and give no sufficient proof that they are more desirable in other respects. We are heartily in favor of more active promotion provided it considers the efficiency of the Army as a whole, and not merely the interest of individuals.

In short, elimination should be accompanied by some proper scheme for the selection and training of officers to fill the lower ranks that shall disregard the influences of politics and pull. The record of dismissals from the Army since the war with Spain indicates that there must have been some carelessness in choosing candidates for appointments to the Army at the time of its enlargement. It would seem to be better to test the fitness of young men for military command, so far as possible, before they enter the Army rather than after. Many of the officers who have distinguished themselves in command have been appointees from civil life, and there is no good reason why others should not be found by a proper system of selection. When that is adopted the argument for elimination will gain increased strength, but the experiences thus far with the influences which have been much too controlling in Army matters indispose the Service to undertake an experiment the success of which is so dependent upon that absolute impartiality in selection which has thus far been shown to be only an ideal possibility. There is too great danger that the men who would be eliminated by impartial selection would be the ones to escape it, while better men might be made its victims. "I know of no way of judging the future but by the past," said Patrick Henry, or words to that effect.

A certain amount of elimination appears to be in prospect through the issue of a G.O. now in process of incubation, the purport of which will be found on page 922 of this number. This order will require all officers subject to the physical test annually to take a certain amount of exercise daily. The terms of the order are not definitely fixed thus far, but it is proposed that mounted officers shall ride an average of 150 miles each month and unmounted officers shall walk seventy-five miles in that time. The annual test ride and walk will also be required, as usual. In order to secure a basis for comparison, the student officers at the War College and at the Service schools at Fort Monroe, Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth are taking the average daily amount of exercise either by riding or walking, according to their various arms of the Service. Reports are to be made up, including the tests down to April 10, and these will be made the subject of a general memorandum to the General Staff before the General Order will finally be put in shape and promulgated.

Reports coming to the Navy Department from officers on the Atlantic Fleet since the recent battle target practice near Guantanamo indicate that a distinct step in advance of anything hitherto known has been undertaken by Rear Admiral Schroeder, and it is one that entitles him to high praise as a commander. He has insisted to the limit on maneuvers simulating battle conditions, and has seized the opportunity during all kinds of weather, rough oftener than smooth, to call for the hardest kind of work. Movements have been ordered and executed that have made the oldest and boldest officers and men fairly shudder for possible consequences, so it is said,

and as all the accounts tell about the same story there is hardly room for doubt just at present. It is stated that in some of the movements ships came nearer to collision than several did during the much-discussed loop of the Brooklyn at Santiago. The final full official reports on the maneuvers and battle practice this year will make interesting reading for the Commander-in-Chief when he has time to peruse them. They will furnish chapters that would be precisely to the taste of a former Commander-in-Chief, whose notions of strenuous training for the Army and Navy have for several years been having an effect on both Services.

#### CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

There is an impression that the fight for a two-battleship naval program will be won or lost in the House. If the advocates of a larger Navy are outvoted in the House there is not much hope of securing an additional battleship in the Senate. The Senate never made such small increases in the appropriation bills as it has been making at this session. It has been the general policy of the Senate this session to reduce rather than increase appropriation bills. The increases that have been placed in the appropriation bills in the Senate have been almost solely upon recommendations of the House committees or the most urgent demand of the departments. There have been few, if any, volunteer increases in the Senate. During this week, led by President Taft, the supporters of the two-battleship provision have been very active. It was claimed in the House Naval Committee that the two-battleship provision had a majority of from ten to fifteen in the House. Sunday, March 27, President Taft called the Ohio Republicans in the House to the White House, and made a personal appeal to them to stand solidly in support of two battleships. He succeeded in inducing two of them to change their minds, but four of the Ohio Republicans are still in doubt. The President made it plain that the carrying out of a regular naval program is one of the most important of the Roosevelt policies. Senator Perkins, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, is confident that if the bill contains two battleships when it comes from the House it will pass without any serious opposition through the upper branch of the National Legislature. He has not made a systematic canvass of the Senate, but from reports that have reached him he is not disturbed by the opposition. "I do not believe," said Senator Perkins, "that there will be any serious opposition to two battleships in the Senate if the Appropriation bill passes the House in that form. I do not propose to take up the matter until the House has passed the bill, so that we can determine just what to do."

The investigation, under the Steenerson resolution, of the charges preferred by the Merchant Marine League against a number of Republican Congressmen who have been active in opposition to ship subsidy legislation will be taken up early next week by the special committee appointed by Speaker Cannon. Chairman Olcott has issued a call for a meeting of the subcommittee on Friday, April 1. At this meeting the committee will organize and make arrangements for a hearing. "I see no reason," said Mr. Olcott, "why the committee should not complete its investigation in a few weeks. Legislation which is now pending before the House is involved in the investigation, and the facts should be brought out at an early date, so that the House will be in a position to take up the Ship Subsidy bills and dispose of them upon their merits."

The War Department, having had the pending measure before Congress protecting the Army, Navy and Marine Corps uniform from discrimination by theater managers, has given the proposed law strong endorsement. There is little doubt of the final passage of the bill. The general feeling in regard to the repeated cases of theater owners refusing to sell tickets or seats to men wearing Army or Navy uniforms has expressed itself in thousands of letters and telegrams to Senators and members of the House and countless long petitions to both bodies in favor of the passage of the measure. The fact that the enlisted men of the Navy are not permitted to keep civilian clothes on shipboard and cannot conveniently have a place on shore always where they may keep such clothes and go to put them on has hitherto been little known by the general public. The men of the Army are somewhat better off, as they are now permitted to keep civilian clothes in barracks, but the regulations require that they shall wear their uniforms when going out on pass. The regulations in both Services are entirely reasonable on account of matters of discipline perfectly well understood by military men. But there is no good reason why a man who deports himself correctly in a place of public entertainment should be barred from it because he may happen to wear the uniform that his country requires he shall wear.

There will be two reports made on the amended Townsend Volunteer Retired Officers' bill. Representative Prince, of Illinois, will write the majority report, while Representatives Hay, of Virginia, and Slayden, of Texas, will prepare a minority report. It is known that not all of the Democrats will sign the minority report. General Sherwood, of Ohio, although a Democrat, will probably join with the Republicans in the support of the bill. If the bill passes Congress will break all records in making appropriations for soldiers in the late Civil War. It has already appropriated \$155,000,000 for pensions. This is the largest appropriation made by Congress in one session for this or any other purpose in

the time of peace. It has been estimated that the appropriations under the Retired Officers' bill will amount to all the way from twelve to twenty millions. It would not be surprising if the total appropriations for soldiers of the Civil War would reach \$170,000,000 if the Townsend bill passes. With such a large appropriation already made for pensions, there is apt to be a very bitter fight made against the Townsend bill when it comes up in the House. The merits of the bill will not be attacked, but it will be urged that on account of the condition of the Treasury and the reduction in the budget the passage of the bill should be delayed at least until next session.

The Young bill (H.R. 7117), for an increase of the U.S. Engineer Corps, will probably come up for consideration in the House on Monday, April 3. Under the rules of the House the Military Committee would not be called on Calendar Wednesday for two or three weeks, but Mr. Young thinks that there is such a strong sentiment for the passage of the bill that he will be able to get it up under the unanimous consent rule on Monday. Especially is this true, as the Senate Committee on Commerce is adding to the Rivers and Harbors appropriations. By the present prospects the Senate Committee will increase the appropriation carried by the Rivers and Harbors bill four or five million dollars. This will make an enlargement of the Engineer Corps an absolute necessity.

The House Committee will not be able to give any attention to the Naval Personnel bill before its meeting on April 10. The Naval Appropriation bill will not be out of the way before that time, and until it is the members of the committee refuse absolutely to discuss the measure.

In adversely reporting the bill to nominate Lieut. Samuel Lindsey Graham, now on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list of the Navy, the Senate Naval Committee refer to a Navy Department letter stating "that the Department is averse to promotions on the retired list, and does not, therefore, favor the passage of this measure. That its attitude in this respect is in accord with the rule laid down by Congress in the Act of Aug. 5, 1882, wherein it was provided that 'Hereafter there shall be no promotion or increase of pay in the retired list of the Navy, but the rank and pay of officers on the retired list shall be the same that they are when such officers shall be retired.'" As to the case of Levi T. Safford, the bill to promote whom the committee likewise adversely report, the Department said: "It appears from an examination of the record and proceedings of a naval examining board that Passed Assistant Engineer Safford was transferred to the retired list on furlough pay, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1454 of the Revised Statutes, his incapacity for active service being caused by deafness in both ears, which was not the result of an incident of the Service. The record of Passed Assistant Engineer Safford does not show that he performed any duty out of the routine duties of an engineer, and the bureau sees no reason why he should be given special consideration. The passage of this bill would establish a precedent for other claims of this nature, which might be the cause of the expenditure of a great deal of money."

Chairman Steenerson, of the House Committee on Militia, has placed H.R. 22839, providing for the payment of expenses of joint maneuvers of 1908, and H.R. 22846, for future maneuvers, out of the Ditch Law funds, on the unanimous consent calendar, and expects to secure consideration of these two bills by the House on Monday, April 11.

In its disapproval of the bill (S. 1051) to place Ensign John Tracy Edson on the retired list with the rank of lieutenant and pay of seventy-five per cent., the Navy Department said: "It is provided by Section 1588, R.S., that the seventy-five per cent. pay list shall consist of 'officers of the Navy retired after forty-five years' service after reaching the age of sixty-two years, or who have been or may be retired after forty years' service, upon their own application, or on attaining the age of sixty-two years, or on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received in line of duty, or from sickness or exposure therein.' John Tracey Edson was appointed a naval cadet June 27, 1867, and resigned June 17, 1872. He was appointed an ensign for temporary service during the Spanish-American War, on May 12, 1898, and served on the U.S.S. Gloucester from May 15 to Oct. 1, 1898. He was honorably discharged on Oct. 17, 1898. Mr. Edson was recommended by the board on awards for an advancement of three numbers 'for displaying eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on July 3, 1898, in that he most effectively handled his gun division during the brilliant action between the Gloucester and the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor, and exposed his life freely in effecting the rescue of the officers and crew of the Spanish armored cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, aground and burning, and in serious danger of explosion.' In the opinion of this Department the retired list of the Navy should be reserved for officers of the Navy, as provided by Section 1588, Revised Statutes, and the passage of a bill appointing to the retired list, from civil life, a person who has had less than five months' naval service since June 17, 1872, however meritorious such service may have been, is not recommended. In cases where it may appear to the Congress that persons in civil life are entitled to remuneration from the Government because of previous military serv-

ice, it is thought that such compensation should more appropriately be made by means of a pension or other direct pecuniary benefit, rather than by enlarging the retired list of the Navy and unnecessarily increasing appropriations which are intended for the support of the Navy."

Arms and the Man reports that the Ordnance Department has adopted the Maxim silencer for use. This is not the fact at present, as our contemporary could easily have ascertained by inquiring at the Ordnance Office; nor is it likely to be the fact in the future if the Moore silencer, which the Ordnance Department is about to test, should meet expectations. The Ordnance Department has ordered five hundred Maxim silencers for trial, and it is well to wait upon the report of the results of this trial, and that of the Moore silencer, before investing in either. The Moore has only recently been patented, so that it is not yet upon the market, though it will be so before long. With a rival in the field the Maxim cannot hold its present price, as the expectation is that the charge for the Moore silencer will not exceed one-half the maximum charge for the Maxim. The cuts published by Arms and the Man are misleading, in so far as they assume to show the reduction in the size of the Maxim, as they are not drawn to the same scale. They do show, however, that the front sight is made part of the Maxim silencer, so that it must go on and off the rifle with it. This is avoided in the Moore, which can be put on to the gun with a turn of the hand without interfering with the sight or with the bayonet, which can be taken on or off without disturbing the silencer, which is placed under the barrel and not projecting from it, so that it becomes an integral part of the gun, though detachable from it at will by a turn of the wrist. It can be added or detached by the rawest of recruits in the field or out of it, and requires no change whatever in the gun which would necessitate its being sent to the armory. The Moore silencer is a wonderful piece of ingenious mechanism, conceived by a man who has a record of eighty mechanical inventions and is a master of his craft. It is so unlike the Maxim in outer form and inner construction that the Patent Office granted all of its claims to novelty.

Comdr. George R. Clark will relieve Capt. Charles A. Gove as commandant of midshipmen when the latter goes to the Delaware as commander. The Delaware will be commissioned April 6, and will within a short time be ordered to a number of short cruises for shaking down and to make test of the various adaptabilities of the new vessel, which has many new features as a result of the continued discussion that has been going on of late in naval circles in regard to the construction of battleships. It is understood that Commander Clark is to have command of the midshipmen only during the current academic year, and that he will be relieved at the beginning of the next school year by Comdr. Robert E. Coontz, who will have the detail for the four years usually allowed the officer assigned to such duty. Comdr. Clark has been at the head of the department of modern languages at the Naval Academy since the summer of 1907. He is the senior officer of his rank, and will be made a captain on May 4. He will also be in command of the squadron of battleships that will convey the midshipmen on their foreign cruise this summer. During the war with Spain Commander Clark was on the Puritan, on blockading duty off Cuba and Porto Rico. He was on duty at Taku, China, in charge of the Tientsin railway from February until April, 1901. On the departure of Commander Clark on the summer cruise, the department of modern languages will be in charge of Comdr. Edward H. Durell, at present senior assistant to the commandant.

The result of the February examination for candidates for appointment as second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps is announced this week in a list of nineteen who are to be commissioned at once for existing vacancies and another list of thirteen who are to be commissioned for the additional vacancies created by law. The list appears on page 903. There will be forty-three additional vacancies this year for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. These vacancies have been held through the year in obedience to the law which requires that vacancies occurring in the grade shall be held preferably for members of the graduating class at the Military Academy. There will be another examination in July for vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery, and possibly another next February. Designations are now being made for both examinations. In the lists of successful candidates given out this week appear the names of sons of Col. Dan. C. Kingman, Corps of Engrs., the late Col. G. F. E. Harrison, C.A.C., and Surg. Gen. George H. Torney. There are in the list four former members of the present graduating class at the Naval Academy. There has been a change in the list since page 903, on which it appears, went to press. Haines is transferred to No. 3 on the second list, just after Connor, and Richard Ferguson Cox, 1207 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, becomes No. 16 on the first list, those to be immediately appointed.

It is found that the decision of the Attorney General that money appropriated by Congress cannot be used for any other purpose than that specified, will deprive members of the civil force employed at the navy yards of pay during their annual leave, as Congress has made no specific appropriation for such an allowance.

## NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

The Navy Personnel bill is still in the hands of the House Navy Committee, who have been studying it by the aid of an elaborate explanation of its provisions furnished by the Navy Department, which is urgent for its passage. The committee could not understand why it should be necessary to provide in the bill for creating vacancies if, as claimed, the Navy is short of officers. It is explained that casualties alone do not sufficiently reduce the number of men of ages suitable for supplying the higher grades. Hence forced vacancies must be created in the higher grades to provide for a proper plan of promotion, and with this in view the number of graduates should not be reduced.

It is found that in a normal list, with suitable numbers of officers of suitable ages for all the grades, there need be no vacancies other than those made by ordinary casualties for the first twelve or fourteen years after graduation. After that point, there will be enough left for all the higher grades if each class is reduced about ten per cent. of itself each year, in addition to the normal casualties. While we have too many officers for flag and commanding rank, owing to the discharge of graduates by the Act of 1882, there are not enough for the intermediate grades. When the number of midshipmen was temporarily doubled in 1903 all the grades should have been increased in proportion. All the graduates are needed so long as the total is short; when the present large classes begin to reach the rank of lieutenant commander, and it is found that there are more than are needed, the provisions of the bill will automatically relieve the excess.

The creation of eighteen vacancies annually down to and including captains with thirty-seven years' service will, in some seven or eight years, dispose of the senior captains with more than this length of service. As there are no promotions during this period for length of service to the grades of captain, commander and lieutenant commander, it is estimated that there will be no retirements at graded rates of pay for from ten to fifteen years to come. The admirals and captains retired will have had over thirty years' service and will be entitled to three-fourths pay. About 1924 all the grades will have been filled to their required strength, and the class that entered the Naval Academy will have had eighteen years' service and will be due for promotion to lieutenant commander, six per cent. being selected out from the whole grade, then composed of officers who entered the Academy from 1901 to 1906, who will be the first to be retired at the graded rates of pay, their ages averaging from thirty-six to forty-one years.

The tonnage feature of the bill, by taking into account all the personnel and all the ships, makes the ratio less liable to fluctuation. The proportion of 100 men to every 2,000 tons will give a total of 60,000 men on July 1, 1910, and again on July 1, 1911. The Secretary has asked this year for only 47,500, and it is not proposed to reach the full number, except gradually. The House Naval Committee, in a report of April 28, 1906, estimated that 60,000 men were required for the ships then built and building.

In a comprehensive study by the conference at the Naval War College in the summer of 1909 it was found that it would require 61,550 men to man the actually existing fleet in time of war. This comprised only the crews of the fighting ships and the auxiliaries required for the service of the fleet. For manning merchant ships taken into the Service and for shore stations, reliefs, etc., there would be required about 12,000 more, or a total of 73,550. This estimate took no account of the ships then building.

The Naval Academy will furnish enough officers, a proviso limiting the variation so as not to exceed ten per cent. of vacancies, or to fall short of five per cent. The increase of tonnage in time of war could be provided for by stopping all retirement and calling on the Naval Reserve to officer the merchant tonnage temporarily required. The following table is given to show the proportions of the several grades of line officers proposed:

A. Navy list, March, 1910 (exclusive of extra numbers); B. actual; C. proportions of bill; D. distribution by proportions; E. July, 1910, by bill.

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Flag officers .....	18	1	22	22
Captains .....	70	4	88	70
Commanders .....	112	5	110	112
Lieutenant commanders ..	200	13	286	209
Lieutenants .....	350	30	660	483
Remainder .....	1,450	47	1,034	1,473
Total .....	2,200	100	2,200	2,369

England has 2.0 per cent. of line officers; France, 1.9 per cent.; Germany, 1.4 per cent., and Japan, 3.0 per cent. This bill provides one per cent. the total now being 0.8 per cent. The grades of admiral and vice admiral are not intended for the retirement of officers with increased rank. With rear admiral retiring at sixty-two and vice-admirals at sixty-five, every vice admiral would have at least three years on the active list. The idea is to obtain in each grade officers of suitable age to perform the duties of the grade. Each grade is a reservoir for the grade above it. Graduates leaving the Service in middle life constitute a reserve available in war, and which costs the Government nothing.

Section 9 provides that during the second phase the grades above ensign, though short of their full strength, shall nevertheless be arranged among themselves in the adopted proportions. In this way all will be short together and all will reach their full strength together. The proviso prevents reduction of any of the present grades.

The per cent. of admirals, or higher, in foreign navies is 11.3 of vice admirals; 27.6 rear admirals. The percentages provided by this bill are 6.2, 18.8 and 75.0. Whence it is seen that in foreign services thirty-nine per cent. of the flag officers are of higher rank than rear admiral, whereas in our Service (except the Admiral of the Navy) there are none. The twenty-five per cent. carried by the bill is therefore moderate.

If we continue to have rear admirals as our highest officers we shall always come last in combined movements or international councils. As no officers will be at present affected by retirement at graded rates, this is a favorable time for passing this bill. Later on the opposition will naturally be marked. Under normal conditions there would be practically no forced retirement of Marine Corps captains. The establishment of graded rates for retirement will be of material aid to examining and retiring boards in handling a certain proportion of the cases that now come before them. The present law

has worked with much irregularity, and the amendment tends to make the results uniform.

Section 19: It has long been recognized that the present ages of entry are too old. A young man who enters at twenty graduates at twenty-four. The best age at which to graduate and receive his commission is twenty-one, when he comes of age. Hence he should enter at seventeen. As it has been found by experience that the average age of a class is spaced two-thirds between the limits, above the lower limit, by placing the limits at fifteen and eighteen, the average would be seventeen. These limits prevent too great variation in age in the same class and make the average age that at which past experience indicates that the best results are obtained.

Appointments at large have been increased from five to forty, to correspond with West Point. This tends to the uniformity in the size of entering classes. The method by rotation gives each Congressman an appointment as soon as his turn comes, and all have an equal number of appointments, regardless of how long a time or how short a time the last appointee remains in the Service.

An explanation is given of the application of the provisions of the bill to the staff corps. "Promotion in these corps," we are told, "may be based on military considerations, as in the line; or on considerations of equity and the existing conditions of supply and demand. All seagoing corps are part of the fighting organization. Their promotion should be based in general on the same principles that obtain in the line; though there is a difference in that the higher grades of the staff corps do not go to sea but have their principal duties on shore. There is thus not the same military necessity for an increase of rank in the higher grades of the staff corps that there is in the line."

In the Marine Corps the proportions in the line for general and field officers are made the same as in the line of the Navy, with a suitable number of company officers added. On July 1 next it is estimated that the total line officers would be 315, as against the present 300. The percentage of marines to enlisted men is about the same as in the British navy, and moreover, by establishing the same ratio (twenty per cent.) between the commissioned line officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps, the proportion of officers to men in the two Services remains exactly the same. The proportions of staff officers are the same as those now existing, and they are the same as were reported to the personnel board of 1906. The compulsory retirement features are the same for the marines as for the line of the Navy, but include captains. No retirements of marine officers will result from the compulsory retirement features, except under abnormal conditions, as the numbers and length of service up to major have been based on normal casualties.

## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

When the Naval Appropriation bill is reached under the five-minute rule Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, there will be a number of sharp fights over amendments other than those that will be proposed to the battleship provision. One of these will be over the recruiting provision on page seven, beginning with line No. 11 as the bill was reported to the House. This provision, in its present form, is highly objectionable to the Navy Department, and Representative Loud, of Michigan, will propose an amendment which is intended to make it conform to the recommendation of the Department. Failing to secure an amendment he will endeavor to have it entirely stricken out of the bill. The subjoined is the text of the provision with Mr. Loud's amendment in parentheses:

Recruiting: Expenses of recruiting for the naval service; rent of rendezvous and expenses of maintaining the same; advertising for and obtaining men and apprentices seamen; actual and necessary expenses in lieu of mileage to officers on duty with traveling recruiting parties, \$130,000; Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in recruiting seamen, ordinary seamen, or apprentice seamen, unless in case of minors a certificate of birth or a verified written statement by the parents, or either of them, or in case of their death a verified written statement by the legal guardian, be first furnished to the recruiting officer, showing applicant to be of age, required by naval regulations (except in cases where such certificate is unobtainable an enlistment may be made when the recruiting officer is convinced by the oath of the applicant as to age required by naval regulations which shall be presented with the applicant of enlistment is correct); but if it be afterward found upon evidence satisfactory to the Navy Department that any recruit has sworn falsely as to age and is under eighteen years of age at time of enlistment, he shall upon request of either parent or legal guardian be released from service in the Navy upon payment of full cost of first outfit.

There will also be an effort made to secure an amendment which will provide that graduates from the Naval Academy shall be commissioned as ensigns on graduation. The House Naval Committee will support this amendment when it is proposed, and it will probably pass if it is not thrown out on a point of order as new legislation. It would have been placed in the bill when it was reported to the House if it had not been open to this objection when it was under consideration by the committee.

Mr. Bartholdt, in a discussion of the Naval Appropriation bill in the House on March 25, said: "Our geographical isolation is a protection which no other country enjoys, and we have it from expert testimony that each fleet, no matter how large and wherever it may come from, can be blown to atoms by our submarines before it could ever reach our shores. The European and Asiatic Powers are not so fortunate; but while this may excuse their naval armaments, why should we stubbornly insist on sharing their misfortunes by imposing upon ourselves unnecessary burdens instead of aiding them, because of our position of providential isolation, in lightening theirs? He must be feeble-minded, indeed, who cannot glean from this the lesson of America's greatest mission in the politics of the world. The American people, mistaking physical power for greatness and shallow vanity for patriotism, always readily responded to the appeals of the jingo with enthusiasm which is often born of a false conception of national pride. But public sentiment is rapidly changing, and a better thought is getting the upper hand. If it is true what Goethe says, that man is but an animal with a soul, the tricks that stirred the animal are losing their charm, and the appeals to the soul of man are more readily heeded. My friend [Mr. Hobson] refers to the argument which has unfortunately been made, that the prestige of a nation, even at The Hague, depends on the number of battleships that it owns, and I think the burden of his question is contained in this proposition, is it not? Well, Mr. Chairman, as far as present conditions are concerned, we may forgive these representatives of the war departments and the navy departments that were sent to The Hague as representatives of their different govern-

ments when they pay more attention to battleships and armaments, because they were for the most part generals and admirals. But I think the time will come when the governments of the world will send men truly imbued with the peace idea to these Hague conferences, instead of sending admirals and generals, who judge the world only by the strength of its armaments."

Mr. Goulden said: "So long as the Government maintains its insular possessions, especially the Philippines, we must continue building warships. There is no way of evading this matter. Our Navy must in every way rank with that of the leading Powers. Anything less than this is unwise and unpatriotic. I have no fear of war, yet the words of the immortal Washington are as true to-day as they were at the time he uttered that patriotic sentiment, 'In time of peace prepare for war.'"

## REPRESENTATIVE HOBSON'S OPINIONS.

In the House of Representatives, March 29, Richmond Pearson Hobson, late of the Navy, enlightened his fellow-representatives on the subject of our naval needs. The numerous interruptions showed the interest of his hearers in his subject, while at the same time revealing their ignorance concerning it. We give here extracts from Mr. Hobson's speech, taking them somewhat at random, and not undertaking to correct them:

"We are now on the borderland of what promises to be an important era in naval reorganization. We must be of necessity, as we expand our Navy, see that it is efficiently and economically managed. The country is fortunate in having had in the last Secretary of the Navy and in having in the present Secretary men of great business ability and individual initiative. I wish to be understood as entirely in favor of the main features of the Meyer plan. They are founded on sound principles of organization. There are two broad divisions of a navy, namely, the fleet and its operations. Now, in the use of a fleet the operations are really of more importance than the fleet itself. Therefore in the Meyer plan the head of the operations of the fleet is the highest functionary below the Secretary of the Navy, and properly so.

"On a two-battleship a year basis our total expenditure for construction is running about \$30,000,000 per year, while Germany's on a four-battleship basis is running about \$65,000,000. To-day our new ships are being constructed cheaper than similar ships are being constructed anywhere else in the world. I do not think there is any exception to that statement. An American yard has recently underbid all the yards of the world for building Argentine battleships. In the cost of maintenance, however, particularly in the pay of officers and enlisted men, the expense runs high in America.

"In 1905 we occupied the commendable position of a second class naval Power; we were substantially the second naval Power in the world. We have now dropped down to third place, and are still dropping. Two battleships are insufficient to make up for deterioration. If we wish to get back to where we were in the Atlantic four years ago we have not only got to have four battleships a year to keep up the pace, but we have got to add some additional, and at one additional—which would make five per year—it would take us seven years to get back.

"The distances are so vast in the oceans that wash our shores that a fleet operating from a base in one ocean cannot possibly protect the other ocean. With our fleet cruising in the Pacific our coasts could be assailed in the Atlantic and the enemy retire to Europe before our fleet could come to the rescue, even with the Panama Canal, and vice versa. Even if we had the Panama Canal always under our control, we would still be the one nation on earth that is doomed to a two-ocean naval policy. But the truth is when we do not control the sea in either ocean the Panama Canal is not ours. An enemy reaching it can seize it with his army and it will belong to him. Our Navy must be maintained on a basis to keep equilibrium in the Atlantic and in the Pacific both at the same time."

Mr. Hobson stated that he had it on good authority that the German forces withdrew from Venezuela in 1902 because it was found that our Navy was substantially superior to the German navy. "America has to-day within gunshot of the water the homes of nearly one-half of all our citizens, with accumulation of over thirty-nine thousand millions of property—more citizens and more property directly exposed in the United States than in all the rest of the world combined. Coming down to the ultimate proposition of self-preservation and calculating the provision for protection by values exposed, the United States would have a Navy greater than all the navies of the world combined."

Every serious invasion of the world, from the time of the overthrow of Napoleon, was settled by control of the sea. "It would be only bombardment if we attacked any nation in Europe, or any other nation, because they would have mobile armies to prevent our landing; but we have no mobile Army to prevent their landing. If they have control of the sea their ships would not come and attack our forts. They would land an army below and come up and take our forts from the rear, and it would be absolutely impossible for America to prevent it. The whole of the Regular Infantry in the United States is about 17,000, and ordinarily we have been running along with 10,000 or 11,000—or about as many as there are policemen in the city of New York. Most of the first class foreign Powers can put 200,000 men aboard ships in a single expedition. But they would not require that much. The War Department has worked it out that two army corps, 100,000 men, could come on the fastest ships, one army corps landing on the coast of Long Island and the other on the coast of New Jersey, and that inside of a few weeks that small force could seize Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without any substantial resistance.

"We would be compelled to accept defeat. The world does not have wars of exhaustion now. The world would say to us, like we said to Russia, 'You have been whipped; take it like a man; in the name of humanity, call it off; then do like the rest of the world—if you want to fight it out again, go and get ready.' Accepting defeat because of our lack of preparation, what would be the effect upon this nation? It would militarize our people. We would begin to organize armies. We would turn the United States into military divisions. Then it is that you would spend your thousands of millions of dollars on armies and on warships. It is then that the Government would be centralized and our institutions overturned during the long years of preparation, extending probably for fifteen or twenty years; and during the great war that would follow revenge, anger and hatred would be in the hearts of Americans, and our free civilization would revert backward to the military civilization

of Europe, from which we sprang, all because we did not have the foresight to make the preparations necessary to preserve peace as long as possible.

"Trade and commerce, as well as property and territory, demand that our Navy should be able to hold equilibrium on the oceans with the navies of military Powers, the standard being equilibrium with the German navy in the Atlantic and the Japanese navy in the Pacific."

"Mr. Craig: If we had an adequate fleet or squadron out in the sea to keep ships from landing, would it not obviate in a great measure the expensive fortifications which are being put there now?"

"Mr. Hobson: It would. I do not wish the gentleman to infer, however, that I am against fortifications; but the truth is, you do not get the benefit of the money you spend on fortifications unless you can control the sea so that an army cannot land and attack in the rear.

"Why do you suppose the yellow race and the white race are met on American soil? It is all because America is in the hands of destiny and has the major rôle to play in the Pacific Ocean, the ocean of destiny, where the civilization of the Orient meets the civilization of the Occident, where the great white race meets the great yellow race. According to the drift of history this meeting would mean a war of extermination, one or the other. It is for America to lay the solid foundation in equilibrium, upon which the two races may meet as friends in peace to help each other.

"The naval policy that would enable our country to protect its vital interests, to prevent war as long as possible, and to win victory when war does come, would also put America in position to do its duty and lay the foundation for a new era in the world, in which destroying would give way to producing; in which service would be the measure of greatness. It is with such a naval policy that America can be a 'Nation of action' and perform its mighty part in destiny, extending the institutions of liberty and hastening the reign of justice and right, until at last, from ocean to ocean, from pole to pole, there would be on earth peace, good-will toward men. [Loud applause.]"

Representative Hobson has been working industriously during the past week to secure Democratic votes in the House for the two-battleship program. It is claimed in the Naval Affairs Committee that largely through Mr. Hobson's efforts between thirty and forty Democrats will vote for a two-battleship provision. If this is true the administration's recommendation is assured of a very comfortable majority. But doubt is expressed of the ability of Mr. Hobson to keep his forces intact when the Democratic leader cracks his whip. It is understood that Mr. Hobson thinks that it was a mistake for the administration not to ask for more than two battleships. If three or four battleships had been recommended Mr. Hobson thinks it would have been easy to have secured two. Of course, in his opinion four ships would not have been too many, but one ship will seriously interfere with maintaining the required naval strength of the country.

#### RETIRED OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

In response to an inquiry from the House Naval Committee, Secretary Meyer reports that the extra expense caused by the assignment of retired officers of the Navy to active duty during the year 1909 was \$172,337.41, pay and allowances, or 1.6 per cent. of the total of \$10,676,422, approximately, for all officers of the Navy. A list of retired officers on active duty Jan. 1, 1910, with the extra annual pay and allowances of each, accompanies this statement; also a similar list of officers on the retired list doing active duty on Jan. 1, 1904. The retired officers on active duty Jan. 1, 1910, were Admirals Luce, Evans, Leutze, Couden, Ross, Cowles, Ingerson, Niles, Mahan and Sperry; Commodores Beehler, Rohrer and Braunerreuther; Captains Little, Barton, Perry, Roller, Halsey, Parker, Dorn, Cutler, Dodd and Dombaugh; Commanders Jasper, Peck, Witzel, Kimmell, Stafford, Hetherington, Ryan, Tillman, Poundstone, Rohrbacher, Redgrave, White, Anderson, Moritz, Poyer, Hulme, Wells and Mallison; Lieutenant Commanders Whittlesey, Shaw, McMechan and Wilson; Lieutenants Soley, Wyckoff, Graham, McIntosh, Burnett, Hunt, Danforth and Pressey; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Eldridge; Ensigns Varnum, Toppan, Dent and Richardson; Chief Engineers Williamson, Nagle and Crawford; Passed Assistant Engineers Day and McAllister; Assistant Engineer Rhoades, Chaplains Clark and McAlister, Naval Constructors Hanscom and Zahn; Also thirty-four warrant officers. Following is the summary:

	Jan. 1, 1904.	Jan. 1, 1910.	During 1909.
Line officers	86	58	85
Engineers	4	6	7
Chaplains	1	2	2
Naval constructors	2	2	2
Medical Corps	12	0	1
Pay Corps	6	0	0
Civil engineer	1	0	1
Professor of mathematics	0	0	1
Warrant officers	34	34	43
Totals	96	8102	142
a March 22, 1910: 24 officers relieved since Jan. 1, 1910; 78 retired officers now on duty.			

At the date of the Secretary's letter, March 20, 1910, seventy-eight retired officers remained on duty, twenty-four having been retired since Jan. 1, 1910. The Secretary says: "The Department has been considering a plan whereby a number of other retired officers may be relieved from duty, and expects that a large part of those now remaining on duty will be relieved before the end of the present year. The number of officers available, especially for shore duty of a professional character, will increase during this year, and in consequence many retired officers can be relieved from duty."

#### THE CASE OF FRANK DE L. CARRINGTON.

Interest in the case of Frank de L. Carrington, major of Infantry, who was dismissed from the Service by G.O. No. 121, W.D., 1905, has been revived by the action of the Senate on March 22 passing, without comment, a bill to restore him to his original rank in the Army.

Carrington was assigned to the command of a provisional battalion of Philippine Scouts, which organization was to take part in the St. Louis Exposition as part of the Philippine exhibit. On his own request he was given \$3,000 of insular funds to build a model administrative building at St. Louis out of native material. Carrington made certain purchases in the open market in Manila, and, just before leaving the islands, submitted to the insular Auditor vouchers covering almost all the funds

that he had in his possession. One of the vouchers not being in the form prescribed by the Auditor, a clerk in the office, a Mr. Smith, as a kindness to Major Carrington, took the blank and went out to the transport to make and have signed a substitute voucher. Carrington treated this man rudely and aroused his suspicions. Upon returning to his office he started an investigation, and at once found that where Carrington had purchased from reputable houses the vouchers had been received in blank and amounts inserted in excess of that actually paid, while in other instances the persons whose names had been signed to the vouchers had not sold Carrington anything.

Carrington was brought back from the United States under War Department orders, and the matter was investigated by both the civil and military authorities. At that time there was a certain amount of friction between the military and civil authorities, and the insular officials, doubting the good faith of the Service, proceeded to try Carrington under a special section of the Philippine Penal Code. As a result, the court of the first instance sentenced him to confinement in Bilibid prison for forty years and one day. This sentence astounded all Americans in the islands and created somewhat of a sensation at home.

General Corbin, who had succeeded to the command of the Philippines Division, had the matter investigated, and for several reasons, in which time has shown his judgment to have been correct, brought Carrington to trial before a court-martial, charged, under the 61st Article of War, with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in making false certificates and embezzlement. Carrington was represented by both civil and military counsel. In the civil court his defense had been a technical one only, and he started in the military trial with several technical objections, which the court did not favorably entertain. During the military trial all the evidence obtainable was introduced, making a marked difference from that of the civil court, where only the essential testimony was introduced by the prosecution and none by the defense. In front of the military court Carrington presented witnesses and went on the stand in his own behalf. After an exhaustive and careful trial before officers of high rank, the charges against him were substantiated to the satisfaction of the court and he was sentenced to dismissal.

The civil case against him was passed upon by the Supreme Court in the October term of 1907, and is found in 208 United States 1. In this case the Supreme Court did not pass upon the guilt or innocence of Carrington, but simply held that he was not an officer of the insular government, and, consequently, could not be guilty of the offense for which he was charged by the insular authorities, saying that he was responsible for his actions to a court-martial, and had been held to that responsibility.

No new evidence has been presented by Carrington which would prove that he had been wrongfully convicted by the court-martial, but his family have been active in his behalf, and wrongfully claim that the action of the Supreme Court in declaring the civil trial improper disapproved the findings of the court-martial. An examination of the papers shows that such a claim is unwarranted and fallacious.

The Service has hoped for some time that Congress had received a lesson in the restoration of Captain Kirkman, who, soon after his restoration, brought additional disgrace and unpleasant notoriety by his improper actions.

The bill, as passed the Senate, would make Carrington a colonel. On March 29 the attention of the Senate was called to the fact that an amendment of the committee, which would simply make him a major with a view to his immediate retirement, was inadvertently overlooked; and, by a resolution, the bill was returned to the Senate with a view to adding this amendment. Even with this change the bill is objectionable, looking to the good reputation of the Service.

An officer who is familiar with the facts writes: "I am not aware of any case where a man convicted of such offenses as Carrington was found guilty of has been restored. If an officer can commit such an offense and be condemned, our system of punishing a barrack thief who steals a pair of shoes with one year's confinement is all wrong. I feel that to have Carrington restored would be a disgrace not only to the Service, but to common decency, nor is there anything in his general record that makes him worthy of special consideration."

#### DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

Master's Mate James A. Bradley claimed longevity pay from July 1, 1909, to Dec. 31, 1909, under the provisions of Section 8, Act of April 16, 1908. He was a pilot in the Revenue Cutter Service until May 7, 1907, when he became a warrant officer as a master's mate, and the Comptroller holds that his service countable for longevity purposes began on May 7, 1907.

The allowance granted by the Auditor to an ordinary seaman, U.S.N., as reimbursement for clothing and bedding destroyed by fire on the U.S.S. Monongahela is set aside by the Comptroller, as the man was dishonorably discharged after conviction of desertion.

In the case of Lieut. E. Sears Yates, U.S.M.C., the Comptroller has, on appeal, overruled the Auditor, saying: "I am of the opinion that the appellant is entitled to ten per cent. increase of his pay of \$2,200 per annum for the time it was disallowed by the Auditor, viz., from May 15 to July 26, 1908, inclusive (\$44)." Differing with the Auditor, the Comptroller holds that Lieutenant Yates while under orders to report at the Naval Hospital at Yokohama "for further treatment while awaiting transportation to the United States" was in the status of an officer en route to the United States after detachment from shore duty at the Naval Hospital, Olongapo, P.I.

As to the claim of Capt. Frank H. Delano, U.S.M.C., for additional pay for acting as commissary, the Comptroller holds that there is no authority of law for claiming that there is any such grade, rank or title as Commissary in the Marine Corps, the Court of Claims having recently decided to that effect in the case of Henry L. Roosevelt vs. United States.

Capt. A. E. Waldron, C.E., U.S.A., appealed from the decision of the Auditor disallowing fourteen pay vouchers amounting altogether to \$122.87. The several payments were made upon orders of employees, or assignments by them of their pay, by checks drawn by Captain Waldron to his own order. The Comptroller says: "The disbursing officer admits that in making these payments he has not complied with 'the regulations,' but says that they 'were not made with any intention of defrauding, etc.' He also states that the employees who performed the services, and to whom payments should have been made, have left the government service, and cannot now be

located. No receipts for the amounts said to have been earned by the employees were taken from said employees, and the disbursing officer says that receipts are not now obtainable. If the payments in question had been made to the parties who performed the services and their names had appeared upon a duly certified pay roll, and notation had been made of the date and number of the check and the depositary on which drawn, as required by Treasury Department Circular 52 (Sept. 30, 1907), credit might have been allowed the disbursing officer, if otherwise correct, without the production of a receipt from the payee. (14 Comp. Dec., 396.) The payments in question were in direct violation of Section 3620 of the Revised Statutes, and, even if said section had been complied with, the orders or assignments of their wages by the employees were absolutely null and void under Section 3477. In such cases as Congress has seen fit to remove the restrictions imposed by Section 3477 upon assignments of wages they have done so specifically, and without extension of the right to others than the employees named in the various acts removing these restrictions. Outside the statement of the disbursing officer, who drew the checks payable to himself, there is not a particle of evidence on file that the employees who rendered the service received payment or even assigned it to other persons. The action of the Auditor in this case is affirmed."

#### DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

In connection with the request of commanding officer of an organization that a distinguished marksman's badge be issued to a corporal of his troop, under Par. 332, Firing Regulations, the question arises whether a medal won by member of prize-winning team in the National Match, 1904, count toward qualification as a distinguished marksman, the soldier having won three medals, including one in question. The question is answered in negative, as it was never intended that medals of this class, won prior to 1906 (the first year tryouts were held, whereby candidates for Service teams in National Matches were deprived of an opportunity to participate in division and Army competitions), should count toward qualification as distinguished marksmen. Holdover qualification as expert, 1907, of a sergeant, detailed with the Organized Militia of West Virginia, having ceased, under the regulations, on Dec. 31, 1909, he claims that exigencies of the Service prevented his renewing his qualification for 1908 and 1909. He is informed that holdover qualifications are no longer authorized, and that his present work is too important to permit his being granted privilege of participating in target practice this year with a Regular organization, but if he desires to attend such practice during 1911 an application to that effect will be considered, if accompanied by a statement from Militia authorities that his services can be spared.

#### BIDS FOR PROJECTILES.

The following bids for projectiles were opened at the Navy Bureau of Ordnance March 30:

##### BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY.

100,000 1-pounder, 58c., 2,000 in four months, then 17,000 per month; 7,000 3-pounder, \$1.28, 1,200 in two months, 950 per month; 8,000 6-pounder, \$1.50, 500 in two months, 2,000 per month; 6,000 3-inch, \$2.37, in four months, 1,500 per month; 400 4-inch, \$4.98, in four months, 70 per month; 2,000 5-inch 50 lb., \$7.69, in four months; 2,000 5-inch 60 lb., \$8.10, in four months, 1,000 every 90 days; 3,000 6-inch, \$11, in four months, 500 per month; 1,000 7-inch, \$12.89, in four months, 300 per month; 3,000 8-inch, \$20.70, 400 in four months, then 400 every 25 days; 400 10-inch, \$32.70, in four months, complete in five months; 2,000 12-inch, \$44.67, in four months, 300 per month. The Bethlehem Company has in stock—2,500 3-pounder projectiles, 35c. each, begin delivery in sixty days from date of order and complete in 110 days; 2,700 6-pounder shell and 4,800 6-pounder shell, 50c. each, begin delivery in sixty days and continue at rate of 2,500 per month thereafter; 4,000 3-inch projectiles and 1,000 3-inch shell, \$1.47 each, begin delivery within sixty days and continue at rate of 2,000 per month thereafter; 200 4-inch shell, \$3 each, begin delivery in sixty days from date of order and continue at rate of 100 per month thereafter. Alternate proposition—50,000 1-pounder projectiles, 38½c. each, could begin delivery of 2,000 in eight weeks from receipt of order and continue at rate of 12,500 per month thereafter.

##### MIDVALE STEEL COMPANY.

In 60 days—2,000 5-inch 60 lb., \$12.65; 2,000 5-inch 50 lb., \$12.65; 3,000 6-inch, \$15.40, 400 per month, or; 16,000 7-inch, \$17.74, 350 per month, or; 3,000 8-inch, \$21.95, 300 per month, or; 400 10-inch, \$32.10, 200 per month, or; 2,000 12-inch, \$48.50, 200 per month.

##### E. W. BLISS COMPANY.

In four months, 100,000 1-pounder, \$1.23, per month 16,000; in 75 days, 7,000 3-pounder, \$1.47, 1,400; in 110 days, 8,000 6-pounder, \$1.69, 2,000; 6,000 3-inch, no bid; in 120 days, 400 4-inch, \$5.67, 100; 2,000 5-inch 50 lb., \$7.30, 500; 2,000 5-inch 60 lb., \$7.48, 350; 3,000 6-inch, \$9.89, 500; 1,000 7-inch, \$14.48, 200.

##### AMERICAN AND BRITISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In 120 days, 100,000 1-pounder, 55c., 17,000 per month; in 45 days, 7,000 3-pounder, \$1.25, 1,000 per month; 8,000 6-pounder, \$1.35, 4,000 per month; in 120 days, 6,000 3-inch, \$2.42, 1,000 per month; 2,000 5-inch 60 lb., \$9, 350 per month. In stock—from 53,000 to 55,000 1-pounder projectiles, which could furnish as a part of the 100,000, at 40c. each, and begin delivery in sixty days and deliver balance at rate of 10,000 per month thereafter; 8,000 6-pounder projectiles.

##### THE TREDEGAR STEEL COMPANY.

In 120 days, 2,000 12-inch, \$36.50, 400 per month; 400 10-inch, \$29.60, 100 per month; 3,000 8-inch, \$18, 450 per month.

Speaking of American shipping at Singapore, which is the eighth port in the world in point of traffic and the gateway between the Occident and the Orient, Consul General Du Bois says: "Four years ago the ship Acme came here in ballast for repairs. Three years ago the ship Ivy came here with salt and departed with lumber. Two years ago the foreign built steamer Hanameit arrived, flying the American flag. Last year the barkentine Joseph L. Euston came in ballast and was sold. This is the record of American merchant ships arriving at Singapore during the last four years. The total number of vessels entered here in 1908 was 29,234, with a tonnage of 15,507,102. Of this number one small craft of 662 tons, flying the Stars and Stripes, came in with ballast and was sold to the highest bidder."

## AN ADMIRAL'S REMINISCENCES.

Recalling his experiences of an earlier day during his visit to Hawaii in 1901, Admiral Evans says in his "Admiral's Log":

"Many of the old people of Honolulu and a few naval officers still living and on the retired list will recount to you by the hour the doings of the dear old days, before steam and modern guns took all the poetry out of our profession, when the officers flirted, danced and drank to their heart's content, without fear that the Navy Department would know of their performance. There was in those days no cable nor wireless system by which people in Washington could tell every hour of the day just what those in other parts of the world were doing. One of the stories often told, especially by some of the surviving officers, though I have heard it from an old resident of Honolulu, is of one of our officers, a commodore, who never failed to visit the islands when he could find the least excuse for doing so. He was fond of good dinners, and particularly of good wine. On one of his visits he and all the officers who could be spared from duty were entertained at a splendid banquet. One of the peculiarities of this commodore was that he always carried a large blue umbrella when visiting the shore. In the small hours of the morning, after much eating and drinking, the old man took his departure, followed by his officers. On the way to his boat he had to pass through a public square, in which a very large fountain was playing all the time, and, passing too near it, felt its falling spray. He immediately stopped, hoisted his umbrella and stood still in his tracks, and, when his officers came up, hailed them. 'Pretty sharp shower, gentlemen. Heave to until it blows over!' Of course they 'hove to' clear of the spray, where they remained until one of them persuaded the commodore that the shower was local, and that if he would haul by the wind on the port tack he would soon pull out of it. This he did and the umbrella came down."

"Our trip from Honolulu to Yokohama was pleasant in every way, but dreadfully lonesome. The surface of the Pacific was like the proverbial mill pond most of the way, until we approached the coast of Japan, when it was rough enough to suit the oldest 'salt' on the ship. During all this long run we did not sight a single vessel of any kind or description, which made the story of one of our soldiers who fell overboard from a transport the more remarkable. The transport was conveying troops from San Francisco to Manila when the man fell overboard at night and was not missed for several hours. When his absence was discovered the ship was stopped and search made, but, of course, the man, being then many miles astern, was not found. Being a good swimmer, the soldier, on finding himself in the water and the ship disappearing in the distance, made up his mind to swim as long as he could before giving up hope. After keeping himself afloat for some time he found a piece of driftwood which was large enough to sustain his weight, and on this he rested. Some time during the following day he was picked up by a Japanese fishing schooner, probably the only vessel within a radius of many thousand miles. The transport went on her way and reported the loss of the man, who was later landed by the schooner at Nagasaki, where he caught a steamer for Manila, and in due time reported to his regiment."

Describing his presentation to the Emperor and the Empress of Japan, Admiral Evans remarks on the fact that they both wore very bad fitting clothes. This he ascribes to the fact that their tailors "would not touch the person of either of their Majesties; that they looked at them and then guessed at what the measurement should be!"

Speaking of the fight with the Moros at what is now Fort Vickars, P.I., the Admiral says: "In the early morning five or six Cavalry soldiers were standing in a group about one hundred and fifty yards from the fort, smoking their pipes, when a Moro was seen to pass the gate. He was a tall, fine-looking, muscular black, and carried a kris (Malay sword) in his hand. He ran straight for the group of cavalrymen, and they began firing with their carbines. He finally reached them, and had cut one of them severely when he was struck in the head with a clubbed gun and killed. He had five bullets through his lungs and the upper part of his body, and yet was able to close in and fight. This instance shows the wonderful vitality of these savages. The sword he carried was given to me before I left the camp, and is now in my Washington home."

"Captain Pershing, of the Cavalry, was in command at Fort Vickars, and I can't imagine a man better fitted for the post. Young, active and as tough as leather, he spoke the Moro tongue, and impressed all who saw him most favorably. He certainly won the stars that afterward came to him. If they could have been given to him without the seeming injustice to those over whom he jumped it might have been better. That, however, is a question for the lawmakers."

"The command at Fort Vickars consisted of about three thousand officers and men—Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry—and a finer lot of men never served under any flag. Captain Pershing had them formed for review, and, in company with General Sumner, I walked down the line, looked each man squarely in the eyes and formed my estimate of them. There was not a mean looking man in the command. They were brown, sunburned, honest, young Americans, tough as nails, ready to give their lives for their country. Only three thousand of them were facing the thirty thousand savage Moros, convinced that they could whip them, and ready to do it when the order came. A tent had been pitched for me on the edge of the camp, near the officers' tents, and here I passed a most comfortable night. After dining with the officers I retired at about midnight."

"Captain Pershing had assigned me as my orderly a fine soldier, a sergeant of Infantry, who took pity on my want of knowledge about camping and showed me how to dispose my blankets to protect me from the cold. This became quite marked in the middle of the night on account of the altitude, though we were only three degrees north of the equator. I had noticed several bullet holes through the side of the tent, and asked my orderly what they were. 'Don't mind them, sir. The Moros shoot at the tents at night, sir; but they won't hit you, sir!' While I was trying to acquire the confidence expressed by my orderly I must have fallen asleep, for the next thing I knew it was daylight and the bugles were sounding the reveille."

Describing his experiences during the earthquake in Jamaica, the Admiral says: "Admiral Davis left Guantanamo with two battleships, and appeared off Kingston at daylight the following morning. Before he left I told him that he would find Governor Swettenham, of Jamaica, a charming man. I felt sure of this, because I had known his brother, Sir Frank Swettenham, in Singapore, and I was confident that any brother of his must be a charming good fellow. When the Admiral

returned to Guantanamo, four days later, he said to me: 'You may select good fellows for some of your friends, but I will be — if you can select one for me!'

"After hearing his account of his visit and his experience with the governor, I felt that I had not been justified in my statement that he would find him a charming man."

"The English press gave us praise for what we did, and many telegrams were received thanking me for acting promptly and Admiral Davis for the assistance rendered. Governor Swettenham was promptly removed by his government, which entirely disapproved of his conduct, and a new man was put in his place."

Discoursing upon the subject of manning our Navy Admiral Evans says:

"Officers of other navies are surprised at what we accomplish with our crews when informed of the way they are supplied to us. To explain this, let me cite a case, say of an English battleship about to be placed in commission for service. When reported ready by the dockyard officials, her crew is marched on board, complete in every respect. The men are drawn from receiving ships or barracks, where they have been under instruction since leaving their last ship, all having seen service and all competent to perform the duties of the stations to which they are assigned. In other words, England has always ready a body of educated seamen from which she can draw to man the ships ordinarily commissioned. In case of emergency, when a large number of ships must be put in service at the same time, she calls to the colors the men of the naval reserve. Other nations have some similar plan."

"Now let us see how it is with us. There is nothing else in the world so discouraging as the commissioning of a new battleship in our Navy. For months after it is done the officers are worn to a shadow in their efforts to bring her to a state of efficiency. When the dockyard people report her ready, the crew is sent on board and the flag hoisted. Sometimes the complement of officers is complete, but this is often not the case, and always, because of the shortage of officers the number detailed is about half what it would be for a foreign ship of the same class. As to the crew, the captain is indeed lucky who finds half of his crew on board the day his flag is hoisted. This half crew is composed of men of different ratings—excellent men many of them; some with two years to serve and many with only two months. To make up the number necessary to man the ship, apprentice seamen are sent from the various training stations, where they have been drilled for a few months and taught to care for their persons and their clothing. For the first time in their lives they are on the deck of a ship, and they are absolutely ignorant of their duties in her; they don't know one end of the ship from the other; and with this mass of ignorance the officers must contend. Fortunately for us, these recruits are most intelligent material to work with, as a rule, and our petty officers are up to their work, but for the first year of her commission one of our battleships is a school unknown anywhere else on the water."

"After a few months of steady work, the times of the older men begin to expire, and new ones are sent in their places. Those of the recruits who find a sea life and hard work not to their liking desert, and in their places come new ones from the training station. Each ship is thus in some respects a receiving ship, constantly changing her crew by discharge or transfer. The officers struggle on in their efforts to meet the requirements of the commander-in-chief, who in turn is trying hard to do what Washington demands of him. It is amusing under such conditions to hear the comments of the swivel-chair critics, who from their roll-top desks demand that we shall do battle tactics, fight one squadron against another—in a few words, do the various things—some of them very silly—that foreign fleets do! While these learned gentlemen of the chairs are thus telling us what we should do, we are not really idle. The captains and their hard-working juniors are struggling to educate men to steer their ships, and the commander-in-chief is giving his best efforts to prevent the ships from ramming each other in the simplest evolutions."

"When we take a broad view of the situation, it seems surprising that those in charge in the Navy Department succeed as well as they do in manning our ships. The difficulties to be overcome are far greater than in any other country. The American lad who enlists in the Navy to serve four years has two things prominently in his mind when he does so: first, he wishes to travel and see the world, and this he is encouraged to think he can do in the Navy; in the second place, he wishes, in some undefined way, to advance himself to a better position in life. The first, the wish to travel, he generally realizes: the second, to advance himself, always follows if the lad is industrious and gives due attention to his work; and herein lies our greatest difficulty. If at the end of four years he has not been promoted, it is his own fault, and the Navy is no place for him. For those who succeed, civil life, as a rule, offers a better career than the Navy; at least it seems better because of the better pay. Many find, when too late, that they have made a mistake in leaving us."

"Every man discharged from the Navy with an honorable discharge can find employment on shore at a salary much larger than we can pay him, and many valuable men take advantage of this. Electric companies, railroads and street railway companies are glad to get the men whom we have educated, and in some cities preference is given them on the police force. Because of rapid promotion, the lower grades of the Service are always filled by new recruits, and the upper grades much depleted from the causes stated above. We are constantly taking men into the Service, and after educating them, sending them back to civil life well qualified for good citizenship, and are thus doing well by the country, but it does not keep our ships manned as they should be. When we are older as a nation and a sea power I have no doubt that a remedy will be found for all these things."

## FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., March 31, 1910.

Easter festivities are in evidence and the gallant bachelors of Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Grounds are not to be outdone in hospitality by the Army matrons; on Saturday night they gave a large dancing party at the gymnasium, with many guests from the neighboring posts and New York city. Capt. and Mrs. Merriam entertained with a dinner party on Easter evening. Mrs. I. W. Rand was hostess on Easter Tuesday for four tables of bridge, all the appointments being in keeping with Easter tide.

Mrs. John V. White and Mrs. Feeter spent Wednesday at Fort Hamilton, being among the guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. Frederick W. Phisterer. Mrs. Daniel H. Ginty, wife of Lieutenant Ginty, 7th Cav., leaves this week for her home,

after a pleasant visit with Lieutenant and Mrs. De Sombre. The thimble party given by Mrs. Rand for the ladies of the post and their guests was one of the pleasant affairs of the week. A pretty prize was offered. Capt. and Mrs. Wyllie have returned from Atlantic City, where they spent Easter Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Greig have had as their week-end guest Master Wardlaw, of Key West, Fla. Mrs. W. S. Dowd entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club on Thursday afternoon, the 31st.

The services held by Chaplain Headley in the chapel on Easter Sunday were very interesting. The altar floral decorations were beautiful lilies, white flowers and palms. On Easter evening the post hall was filled with a large and attentive audience to hear the story of "Jesus' Life," illustrated by beautiful stereopticon reproductions of Hofman's paintings. Also there was special music and old-time hymns.

The school term for enlisted men having just finished its sessions the evening of March 30 was devoted to a historical lecture and entertainment, covering the period from the landing of Columbus in 1492 to General Lee's surrender in 1865. The stereopticon slides graphically depicted the main events in our national life; at the conclusion of which the lecturer and school supervisor, Chaplain Headley, presented two books as prizes for especial proficiency in U.S. history, to Privates Thurgood and Doranyi; and honorable mention was made of Private Houston, all of the 48th Co., C.A.C. Though none are now compelled to attend school, there were thirty-four volunteers, who made marked progress in the ordinary English studies. The hall was well filled; the post band and orchestra rendered acceptable music, and an enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the singing of "America," accompanied by the band.

## TAMPA HARBOR.

Fort Dade, Fla., March 26, 1910.

Lieut. Clarence Seybt and Dr. Hereford spent the weekend in Tampa. On Friday evening of last week Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke entertained the officers and ladies of Tampa Harbor with two tables of bridge and one table of hearts. The ladies' bridge prize, a dainty fan, was won by Mrs. H. S. Steele, of Fort Dade; the gentlemen's prize, a copy of Mrs. Clarke's book of Army verse, "Little Rimes of the Garrison," was won by Capt. Morel M. Mills, of Fort De Soto. The prize for hearts, a fan, was won by Miss Giles. Other guests were Mrs. M. M. Mills, Dr. Ebers and Dr. Quches, from Fort De Soto; Miss Nannie Hereford, Miss Mary Tuttle, Lieutenants Moon, Pirie, Seybt and Bennett, from Fort Dade. After the cards, salad, cake and coffee were served, Lieut. Marcellus Thompson spent the weekend in St. Petersburg.

Fort Dade's baseball team played a game last Sunday with the "Night Hawks," of Tampa, Fort Dade winning by a score of 3 to 2.

On Sunday Gourley's orchestra gave another concert in the post gymnasium, which was enjoyed by a large audience. These concerts are given at the post through the courtesy of Mr. Fuller, of Tampa, manager of the Favorite Line excursions, which come to Fort Dade frequently, and the orchestra is the one that plays for the excursionists on board the boat.

On Wednesday Service practice was held at Fort Dade with the eight-inch and three-inch guns. The officers in charge were Capt. Morel M. Mills, Lieuts. John O'Neil, J. W. McKie, Basil G. Moon, Clarence E. Seybt and Marcellus H. Thompson, C.A.C.; Asst. to Officer on Tug Master Gun, Edmond P. Hall, C.A.C. A trip to Fort Dade was made on Wednesday by the steamer Favorite for the purpose of observing the target practice. The steamer carried 229 from Tampa and 220 from St. Petersburg. Among this number were the members of the Tampa board of trade, accompanied by their wives and friends. The officers and men at Fort Dade did all in their power to make a pleasant day for the visitors, thus cementing more strongly the friendship that already exists between Tampa and Fort Dade.

Mr. Kramer, of the Tampa Tribune, in a clever column and a half writeup of Wednesday's firing at Fort Dade, says: "Last year, with three hits at a distance of 4,400 yards, the battery was given a figure of merit of sixty per cent. This year the genuine hit of one out of four gives Battery McIntosh a figure of merit of seventy-six per cent, or sixteen more than the three hits counted last year. Captain Clarke, the student soldier, has been especially drilling the battery for this practice of yesterday. His life, devoted as it is to the military profession, was made a glaring brilliancy by the splendid performance, and he is about as happy a man as can be found anywhere. His pride is just."

Miss Nannie Hereford is spending a few days in Tampa, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Altree. Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke entertained Capt. M. M. Mills, of Fort De Soto, and Capt. H. B. Barnes, Dept. Artillery Officer, of Atlanta, Ga., at lunch on Wednesday. Dr. Hereford and Miss Nannie Hereford entertained at lunch on Wednesday Mrs. Sodwick, Miss Olive Jakes, from St. Petersburg; Lieutenant Pirie, of Fort Dade, and Mr. Louis Kramer, of the Tampa Tribune. Mr. and Mrs. Stackleburg and Mr. and Mrs. Tronsdale and Miss Oppenheimer, of Tampa, came down to Fort Dade Wednesday in Mr. Tronsdale's yacht, the "Millie." They were guests of Lieutenant Seybt.

Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Mills gave a dancing party at their quarters at Fort De Soto on Wednesday evening for their guests, Capt. H. B. Barnes, Capt. Joseph Wheeler and Miss Webster. The officers and ladies invited were Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Mrs. H. L. Steele, Dr. Hereford, Miss Nannie Hereford, Lieutenants Moon, Seybt, Pirie and Bennett, of Fort Dade; Dr. Eber and guest, Dr. Inches and Lieutenants O'Neil, Thompson and McKie, of Fort De Soto.

Target practice was held at Fort De Soto on last Tuesday with the mortars. Capt. Joseph Wheeler was fire commander, Capt. M. M. Mills battery commander and Capt. H. B. Barnes umpire.

Captains Wheeler and Barnes are the week's guests of Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Mills. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Mills gave a fishing party for their guests. The government steamer Major Force was used for the occasion, going out into the gulf to the snapper banks. It is still a little early for the snappers, but other fish were plentiful and all reported a most excellent time. Sunday little Roberto Hereford asked the children of Fort Dade to an Easter egg hunt. The prize, a box of candy, was awarded Miss Bonita Clark. Other little guests were Miss Lee Steele, Masters Adna Clarke and Jesse Fry.

On Saturday the Fort Dade baseball team played the Southern College team at Southerland; score, 10 to 2, in favor of Southern College.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.  
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. George F. Elliott Commandant, U.S.M.C.

## LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those which appear in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Panama, arrived March 28 at Greytown, Nicaragua.  
South Carolina, sailed March 29 from St. Thomas, West Indies, for Havana, Cuba.

Arthusa, arrived March 29 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Supply, arrived March 29 at Cavite, P.I.

Uncas, sailed March 29 from Charleston, S.C., for Hampton Roads, Va.

Hannibal, arrived March 29 at Hampton Roads, Va.  
Dubuque, arrived March 29 at Santo Domingo City, Caesas, sailed March 30 from the navy yard, New York, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Justin, arrived March 29 at San Francisco, Cal.  
Des Moines, arrived March 29 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Scorpio, sailed March 30 from Alexandria, Egypt, for Constantinople.

Prairie, arrived March 30 at Philadelphia, Pa.  
Birmingham, sailed March 31 from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, for Monrovia, Liberia.

Leonidas, sailed March 31 from Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone, for Bluefields, Nicaragua.  
Mohican, arrived March 30 at Olongapo, P.I.  
Montana, sailed March 31 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for a cruise of about five days at sea.  
Wisconsin, sailed from Tompkinsville for New Orleans March 31.  
Yorktown, arrived at Acapulco March 31.  
Uncas, arrived at Norfolk March 31.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 28, 1910.

## Promotions in the Navy.

The following paymasters with the rank of lieutenant commander to be paymasters with the rank of lieutenant commander from Feb. 20, 1910, to correct the dates from which they take rank as previously confirmed: Charles R. O'Leary, Charles W. Eliason, Cuthbert J. Cleborne, John D. Robnett, George W. Pigman, Jr., George W. Reeves, Jr., Ray Spear and Christian J. Peoples.

The following assistant naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) to be assistant naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant from Jan. 31, 1910: Lee S. Border, John C. Sweeney, Jr., James O. Gawne and Alva B. Court.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 28, 1910.

## Promotions in the Navy.

Ensign Simeon B. Smith to be a lieutenant (junior grade).  
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Simeon B. Smith to be a lieutenant.

The following lieutenant commanders to be lieutenant commanders: Gilbert Chase, Walton R. Sexton, Walter M. Falconer, Henry N. Jenson, Andrew T. Graham, Arthur St. C. Smith, Austin Kautz, Hilary Williams and William C. Asserson.

The following paymasters with the rank of lieutenant commander: Jonathan Brooks, Eugene F. Hall, Franklin P. Sackett, David M. Addison, William T. Wallace, Victor S. Jackson, John R. Sanford and Herbert E. Stevens.

Naval Constr. Henry T. Wright, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to be a naval constructor, with the rank of lieutenant commander.

Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester to be a commander.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants: Ernest A. Swanson, Charles H. Shaw, Earl R. Shipp, Harold G. Bowen, William T. Lightle, Ross S. Culp and Sylvester H. Lawton, Jr.

The following lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants: Ernest A. Swanson, Charles H. Shaw and Earl R. Shipp.

Surg. Francis W. F. Wieber to be a medical inspector.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert L. Norton to be a commander.

Ensign Grafton A. Beall, Jr., to be a lieutenant.

Edmund A. Brodmann, of Illinois, to be a chaplain in the Navy.

## NAVY DEATHS.

Oren A. Banks, apprentice seaman, died March 16, 1910, while a patient in the naval hospital, Newport, R.I.

Charles August Flynn, private, U.S.M.C., died March 15, 1910, while attached to the marine barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.

Stanley M. Grier, private, U.S.M.C., died March 16, 1910, while a patient in the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Thomas Jenkins, gunner's mate, 2d class, retired, died March 12, 1910, in Brooklyn, N.Y.

John F. Swanson, beneficiary, died March 19, 1910, while patient in the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Norman E. Watterson, ordinary seaman, died March 15, 1910, while a patient in the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET.  
(U.S.S. Connecticut, Flagship.)

## FLEET SPECIAL ORDER NO. 13, GUANTANAMO BAY,

Cuba, March 19, 1910.

Publishes tables received from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, on the subject of the trial of the general storekeeping system afloat.

Table A publishes comparative table of expenditures for supplies of seventeen vessels (except coal, water and ammunition) for all vessels of classes concerned in trial of a consolidated store system with money allotments for ships' departments in lieu of present allowances by items. Seven of the vessels are operating under the consolidated store system.

Table B gives the percentage of saving on amounts allotted. By ships, as follows: U.S.S. Colorado, 35 per cent.; Vermont, 29; Georgia, 28; Connecticut, 23; Minnesota, 19; New Jersey, 7; West Virginia, 7. Ships' average percentage saved, 21 per cent. By appropriations: Ordnance, \$1,953.12 (42 per cent.); Supplies and Accounts, \$95.07 (34 per cent.); Equipment, \$5,212.56 (27 per cent.); Construction and Repair, \$5,429.04 (23 per cent.); Steam Engineering, \$2,909.35 (11 per cent.); total, \$15,599.14. Average saving per ship per quarter, \$2,228.45.

Table C gives the comparison of expenditures in supplies with other vessels of same classes and on similar duty for the nine months ending Dec. 31, 1909. Average total expenditures for quarter of—Under test, Minnesota and Vermont, \$7,462.18, or in percentage, 100 per cent.; not under test, Louisiana, Kansas and New Hampshire, \$9,146.65, or in percentage, 123 per cent.; under test, Georgia and New Jersey, \$7,107.33, or in percentage, 100 per cent.; not under test, Virginia, Rhode Island and Nebraska, \$7,859.35, or in percentage, 113 per cent.; under test, West Virginia and Colorado, \$8,455.97, or in percentage, 100 per cent.; not under test, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Dakota and California, \$11,173.90, or in percentage, 132 per cent.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 25.—Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Price orders of March 11, 1910, modified; to duty Montana as executive officer.

Lieut. W. A. Smead unexpired portion of leave revoked; to duty Delaware.

Lieut. H. W. Osterhaus detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to duty North Dakota.

Lieut. C. C. Moses to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. J. N. Ferguson detached duty Montgomery; to duty North Dakota when placed in commission.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) H. A. Orr, D. I. Selfridge, C. M. Austin and B. H. Green commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1910.

Med. Dir. P. H. Lovering commissioned a medical director in the Navy from Feb. 5, 1910.

Surg. J. H. Iden commissioned a surgeon in the Navy from Nov. 20, 1909.

P.A. Surg. H. Butts commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from June 1, 1909.

Chief Btsn. L. M. Melcher, retired, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to home.

Chief Btsn. W. Brooks when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, granted sick leave three months.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Olongapo, P.I., March 25, 1910.

First Lieut. A. B. Drum, U.S.M.C., detached duty 1st Brigade Marines, Philippine Islands; to home.

Payer. Clerk J. J. Lynch detached duty Cavite, P.I.; to duty Monterey.

Midshipman F. Cogswell discharged treatment naval hospital, Camacao, P.I.; to Relief for treatment.

Capt. B. W. Sibley, U.S.M.C., detached duty 1st Brigade Marines, Philippine Islands; to duty Charleston.

Capt. E. E. West, U.S.M.C., detached duty as fleet marine officer on Charleston; to duty Olongapo, P.I.

Capt. M. B. Pollock detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to home.

MARCH 26.—Asst. Surg. J. R. Phelps detached duty Solace; to duty South Carolina.

Chief Btsn. P. E. Radcliffe detached duty Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to duty on Asiatic Station, via Albany.

Chief Btsn. T. Sullivan detached duty naval station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; to duty on Asiatic Station, via New York.

Chief Btsn. D. Montague detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty on Asiatic Station, via New York.  
Chief Btsn. C. F. Pierce, retired, detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to home.  
Btsn. W. Jaenick detached duty Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty on Asiatic Station, via New York.  
Btsn. E. Heilmann detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty on Asiatic Station, via New York.  
Btsn. B. F. Singler detached duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty on Asiatic Station, via New York.  
Btsns. B. Schumacher and W. R. Buechner detached duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Buffalo.  
Gun. J. Chamberlain detached duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to temporary duty Buffalo.

Gun. J. K. Thompson detached duty Indiana; to duty Buffalo.  
Capt. J. A. Barton detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty on Asiatic Station, via New York.

Chief Capt. H. T. Newman detached duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to duty on Asiatic Station, via New York.  
Capt. A. Blodde detached duty Philadelphia; to duty on Asiatic Station, via Albany.

Capt. J. D. Redington detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty on Asiatic Station, via New York.  
Chief Sailmaker O. H. Jones, retired, detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to home.

Paymr. Clerk J. A. Kelly, retired, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
Paymr. Clerk H. Fries appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., as clerk to midshipmen's storekeeper.

MARCH 28.—Lieut. Comdr. C. B. McVay detached duty command Yankton; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. E. Smith detached duty as inspector of equipment of submarines, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., and continue other duties.

Lieut. W. K. Wortman detached duty Wisconsin; to duty Kansas.

Lieuts. (Junior Grade) V. Baker and G. C. Pegram commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1910.

Surg. I. W. Kite, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 23, 1910.

Chief Gun. R. Sommers, retired, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to home.

Gun. D. P. Henderson detached duty Hancock, navy yard, New York; to temporary duty Buffalo.

Chief Capt. F. W. Witte upon expiration of leave, to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Mach. W. H. Hubbard orders of March 14, 1910, to duty Paxtucket, revoked.

Mach. J. T. West, retired, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to home.

Paymr. Clerk J. J. Langa appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy revoked.

Paymr. Clerk P. R. Isalleron appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Delaware.

MARCH 29.—Lieut. Comdr. C. B. McVay to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. O. W. Fowler detached duty aid on staff, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on Connecticut; to duty command Yorkton.

Lieut. W. P. Cronan when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., granted sick leave two months.

Lieut. R. F. Dillon, to duty Delaware.

Ensign G. A. Beal, Jr., detached duty Montgomery; to duty connection fitting out Delaware, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Surg. N. J. Blackwood detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to duty naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Chief Btsn. P. J. Kane detached duty Ozark; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Btsn. J. E. Quirk detached duty Franklin; to duty Paxtucket.

Chief Capt. A. Burke, retired, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to home.

Mach. O. P. Oraker detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty Buffalo.

Mach. F. E. Krainek orders of Feb. 7, 1910, modified; detached duty Independence; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Mach. H. F. Forsdal detached duty Texas; to duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Mate P. Deickmann detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Texas.

MARCH 30.—Lieut. J. H. Comfort detached duty Connecticut; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. G. Caffey detached duty aid on staff of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on Connecticut; to duty naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Midshipman R. J. Jaeger detached duty Eagle; to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment.

Med. Insp. C. T. Hibbett detached duty Navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.; to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Med. Insp. F. W. F. Wieber to duty Navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.

Surg. G. T. Smith detached duty naval hospital, New York, N.Y.; to duty naval station, Hawaii.

Surg. I. W. Kite, retired, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to home.

Paymr. C. J. Peoples, C. W. Eliason, C. R. O'Leary, J. B. Robnett, R. Spear, C. J. Cleborne, G. W. Pigman and G. W. Reeves, Jr., commissioned paymasters in the Navy from March 11, 1910.

Naval Constr. G. A. Bisset detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty as inspector of hull material, Western District of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chief Gun. J. T. Roach detached duty Albany, and granted leave one month.

Chief Gun. J. R. Grainger, retired, detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to home.

Gun. L. Wittmann to detached duty Washington; to duty Albany.

Chief Capt. E. W. Craig detached duty inspector of hull material, Western District of Pennsylvania; to duty New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

Mach. E. G. Herzinger detached duty Des Moines; to temporary duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MARCH 31.—Comdr. J. H. Hetherington, retired, detached as inspector, Sixth Lighthouse District, Charleston; to home.

Comdr. H. A. Field to duty as inspector in charge of Sixth Lighthouse District, Charleston.

Ensign S. B. Smith detached command Cuttlefish; to command Octopus.

Midshipman H. E. Welte, F. L. Shea detached Wisconsin and continue treatment hospital, New York.

Midshipman L. W. Greene, J. C. Hilliard and T. J. Keleher detached Montana and continue treatment, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Asst. Surg. J. T. Johnson detached instruction, Medical School, Washington; to home, appointment as acting assistant surgeon revoked, to take effect April 4.

Paymr. S. Bryan detached Naval Academy as pay officer, commissary officer of ship and commissary officer of enlisted men and continue other duties.

Asst. Paymr. O. D. Conger to Naval Academy.

Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal to Medical School Hospital, Washington, for observation and treatment.

Chief Btsn. W. Carter, retired, detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia; to home.

Paymr. Clerk M. P. Coombs appointment paymaster's clerk, duty Naval Academy, revoked.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Olongapo, P.I., March 31.

Lieut. Comdr. M. H. Signor command Arayat; to command Paragua.

Midshipman S. O. Greig, Monterey; to Paragua.

Ensign R. L. Lowman, Paragua; to Chattanooga.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Smith, naval station, Cavite; to duty Chattanooga.

Ensign N. H. Goss, Rainbow; to Chattanooga.

Mach. O. T. Purcell, Charleston; to naval station, Olongapo.

Mach. R. E. Rucker, Cleveland; to duty naval station, Olongapo.

Capt. T. L. Hannah, Cleveland; to naval station, Olongapo.

Ensign C. S. Graves, Bainbridge; to Decatur.

Ensign A. C. Stott, Chattanooga; to Rainbow.

Ensign A. W. Brown, Chattanooga; to Rainbow.

Mach. W. R. Gardner, Charleston; to Rainbow.

Midshipman J. M. Murray, Charleston; to Mohican.

Gun. G. B. Samonski, Rainbow; to Mohican.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Kelley, naval hospital, Canacao; to Cleveland.

Chief Mach. C. A. Rowe, naval station, Olongapo; to Cleveland.

Asst. Surg. D. H. Noble, Monterey; to Charleston.

Chief Mach. E. Evans, Mohican; to Charleston.

Mach. A. A. Smith, Mohican and naval station, Olongapo; to duty Charleston.

Mach. W. H. Lenz, Rainbow; to Charleston.

Mach. P. B. Cozine, Charleston; to naval station, Cavite.

Btsn. E. Crouch, Chattanooga; to naval station, Cavite.

Btsn. G. Knott, Cleveland; to naval station, Olongapo.

Midshipman J. C. Van De Carr, Paragua; to Porpoise.

Midshipman M. J. Peterson, Charleston; to Relief, or treatment.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. M. Munson, Chattanooga; to Monterey.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. D. Brown, Cleveland; to naval hospital, Canacao.

Capt. R. Wilkinson, Chattanooga; to naval station, Cavite.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 25.—Col. P. St. C. Murphy appointed president of general court-martial to convene at Marine Officers' School, April 4, 1910.

Col. L. W. T. Waller, Lieut. Col. R. R. Russell, retired, Lieut. Col. C. L. McCawley, A.Q.M., 1st Lieut. S. H. Gibson, retired, appointed members of general court-martial to convene at Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., April 4, 1910.

Capt. J. G. Muir, retired, appointed judge advocate of general court-martial to convene at Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., April 4, 1910.

Major J. H. Russell to Washington, D.C., on March 28, 1910, further duty marine retiring board.

Capt. F. C. Landers orders March 22 modified; proceed to marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. B. S. Berry to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., on April 4, 1910, for trial.

Second Lieut. W. B. Sullivan report in person to the major general, commandant, for assignment to duty when properly equipped.

MARCH 26.—Second Lieut. E. H. Brainard granted twenty days' leave from date of acceptance.

MARCH 28.—Capt. H. D. South detached recruiting duty, Cincinnati, O., to Boston, Mass.; to command marine detachment of U.S.S. Delaware.

First Lieut. E. P. Fortson appointed acting quartermaster, U.S.M.C., for duty as post quartermaster, Portsmouth, N.H.

First Lieut. E. P. Fortson appointed acting assistant quartermaster, U.S.M.C., for duty as post quartermaster, Portsmouth, N.H., vice 1st Lieut. Biggs, relieved.

First

April 2, 1910.

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.  
SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The bill (S. 3196) granting to the board of trustees of Whitman College the lands embraced in the Fort Walla Walla Military Reservation for the purpose of aiding in the establishment and maintenance of an institution of higher learning in the Pacific Northwest, was reported in the Senate March 30 with an amendment providing for a sale of the land to the college.

S. 6728, which seeks to amend the Army Appropriation Act of 1906, in its application to the retirement of enlisted men of the Regular Army appointed commissioned officers of the Philippine Scouts, was reported in the Senate on March 25, with amendments which change the paragraph in question to read:

*That all enlisted men of the Army who have been appointed commissioned officers of the Philippine Scouts or who may hereafter be so appointed, who shall have served honorably as commissioned officers of Philippine Scouts, and who, after their discharge as such commissioned officers, have returned, or may hereafter return, to service as enlisted men in the Regular Army, shall have the period of service rendered by them as commissioned officers of Philippine Scouts counted as if it had been rendered by them as enlisted men in the Regular Army, and that they shall be entitled to all continuous service pay by reason of such service and to count said service in computing the period necessary under existing law to entitle them to be retired as enlisted men; and when so retired they shall, if serving in a grade inferior to that of regimental sergeant major, be retired with the grade of regimental sergeant major; and any such soldiers as may have been retired heretofore shall be promoted on the retired list of enlisted men to the grade of regimental sergeant major; Provided, That all those who, under the foregoing provisions, and while still serving as commissioned officers of Philippine Scouts, attain the length of service required by law to render them eligible for retirement as enlisted men, may, on or after the date of their discharge as commissioned officers and without the formality of again enlisting in the Regular Army, be placed on the retired list of the Army with the grade of regimental sergeant major; And provided further, That any person who served in the Volunteer Army during the Civil War and who is now a captain in the Philippine Scouts, or any such person who has heretofore served as a captain in that organization and is now a retired enlisted man, may, upon the President's nomination, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Army as a second lieutenant, in recognition of his Civil War service.*

The Senate Naval Committee Wednesday, March 30, reported favorably H.R. 89, providing for the reorganization and enlistment of the U.S. Naval Academy band. The measure has passed the House, and it is anticipated that there will be no opposition to its enactment by the Senate.

Favorable report was made in the Senate March 30 on S. 3670, for the promotion of Joseph A. O'Connor, carpenter in the U.S. Navy, to the rank of chief carpenter and to place him on the retired list; S. 1382, to correct the naval record of William Henry Beehler, and to authorize the President to appoint him a rear admiral on the retired list; S. 3582, placing John W. Saville, passed assistant engineer, U.S. Navy, on the retired list with an advanced rank; S. 2053, to transfer Capt. John Clarke Wilson from the retired list to the active list of the Navy. Mr. Clapp, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon: S. 4741, to amend the Act of Jan. 25, 1895, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1901, relative to administration of oaths; S. 3781, to provide for the deposit in the Treasury of the United States of moneys unclaimed by next of kin, belonging to deceased inmates of the Naval Home or derived from the sale of their personal effects, and for other purposes; S. 7166, to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the administration of justice in the Navy," to amend Section 1624 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Warren, in the Senate on March 23, offered a proposed amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, to appropriate \$250,000 to replace barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands, at Camp Bumpus, destroyed by typhoon Nov. 6, 1909, and at Camp Keithley, destroyed by fire March 4, 1910.

There was no meeting of the Senate Military Committee this week. Chairman Warren was in the West, and the other members did not think that any of the business pending before it was of such a pressing character that the meeting was necessary during the chairman's absence.

Adverse reports were made in the Senate on March 30 on S. 4749, for the relief of Levi T. Safford, passed assistant engineer, U.S.N., retired; S. 4804, authorizing the President to nominate Lieut. Samuel Lindsey Graham, now on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list of the Navy; S. 1051, to authorize the President to place Ensign John Tracey Edson on the retired list of the Navy with the rank of lieutenant; S. 7047, to provide for the administration of naval discipline in certain cases.

The House on March 30 passed H.R. 22685, to establish a naval observatory and define its duties. The bill was amended to read: "The naval observatory located in the District of Columbia shall be under the control of the Navy Department. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a superintendent of the naval observatory who may be from civil life and shall be an astronomer of high professional standing, and shall be entitled to receive a salary of \$6,000 per year. The naval observatory shall continue to render to the Navy Department such services as is now rendered by it or required by law, and shall, in addition, make astronomical and other researches." To this bill Mr. Mann proposed a substitute transferring the control of the observatory to the Smithsonian Institution, but this was, after a long debate, rejected by a vote of 26 ayes to 61 noes. Mr. Mann also moved to fix the salary of the superintendent at \$5,000. This was also rejected: Ayes, 27; noes, 38. The House, by a vote of 91 ayes to 117 noes, rejected a proposition by Mr. Sherry to commit the bill to the Naval Committee, "with instructions to report a bill defining the scope and personnel of the naval observatory and designating the department or institution that shall have control of the same."

In the House on March 30 Mr. Hobson's bill (H.R. 125) was killed by the passage of a motion to strike out the enacting clause. The bill provided: "That after the passage of this act, whenever new vessels of war are authorized to be constructed or purchased, a sum not exceeding one-twentieth of one per cent. of the amount authorized for their total cost may be set aside by Congress from the first appropriation toward their construction or purchase, for the purpose of promoting the cause of peace and arbitration between nations, to be expended under the direction of the executive committee of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, in

conference with the Secretary of State, and said amount shall be available until expended."

Closely following the failure in the House of Mr. Hobson's bill to set aside one-twentieth of one per cent. of future battleship appropriations for the purpose of furthering international arbitration, Mr. Bennet introduced in the House on March 31 a bill directing the President to bring about an international conference to consider the matter of limiting the armament of nations. He appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs the same day to urge that the measure be reported. Before taking any action the committee decided to refer the resolution to the President and Secretary of State, with a view of securing their views on the subject.

Favorable report was made in the House on the bill (S. 4530) for the relief of Major Pierre C. Stevens, late a paymaster, U.S.A., providing for the payment of \$4,000, the amount alleged to have been stolen from government funds while in his possession as paymaster of the Army at San Juan, P.R.

A bill was introduced in the House on March 31 by Representative Steenerson which would drop from the rolls of the Army Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., now serving a prison sentence for the killing of William E. Annis at the Bayside Yacht Club, Long Island, in the summer of 1908. The bill provides that any officer of the Army convicted of a felony shall be automatically dropped from the Service, just as in the case of desertion or dismissal after court-martial.

A bill (H.R. 2197) providing for the appointment and compensation of instructors in the Naval Academy was on Tuesday, March 29, reported favorably to the House. The measure is now on the calendar of the House, and will be pressed for passage by Representative Olcott, of New York. It would probably have been passed on Wednesday, March 30, if the House had not become involved in a debate over Hobson's Interparliamentary Union bill.

An additional estimate of \$2,000,000 on account of the increase in the Navy was submitted to the House on March 31. It embraces \$1,000,000 on account of hulls and outfitting and steam machinery of two colliers in the Navy Department's proposed building program and \$1,000,000 on account of submarine torpedoboats.

THE ENGINEER CORPS BILL.

The bill (H.R. 7117) to increase the efficiency of the Engineer Corps, now before the House, as reported in our issue of March 26, in conformity with the amendments recommended by the Military Committee, reads as follows:

H.R. 7117. Mr. Youngs, of Michigan. That the commissioned force of the Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Army shall consist of one chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier general, fifteen colonels, twenty-two lieutenant colonels, fifty-one majors, sixty captains, fifty-six first lieutenants, forty-three second lieutenants and one chaplain: Provided, That the increase provided for in this act shall be extended over a period of five years, as nearly as practicable, and that the original vacancies created by this act shall be filled by the promotion in each fiscal year of not more than one lieutenant colonel to be colonel, two majors to be lieutenant colonels, three captains to be majors, four first lieutenants to be captains and two second lieutenants to be first lieutenants.

Sec. 2. That vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers shall hereafter be filled, as far as may be consistent with the interests of the military service, by promotions from the corps of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy: Provided, That vacancies remaining in any fiscal year after the assignment of cadets of the class graduating in that fiscal year may be filled from civil life as hereinafter provided: And provided further, That the proportion of any graduating class assigned to the Corps of Engineers shall not be less than the proportion which the total number of officers authorized at date of graduation for that Corps bears to the total number of officers authorized at same date for all branches of the Army to which cadets are eligible for promotion upon graduation, except when such a proportionate number is more than the number of vacancies existing at date of graduation plus the number of retirements due to occur in the Corps of Engineers prior to the first day of the following January.

Sec. 3. That to become eligible for examination and appointment, a civilian candidate for the appointment as second lieutenant must be an unmarried citizen of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-nine, who holds a diploma showing graduation in an engineering course from an approved technical school, and is eligible for appointment as a junior engineer under the Engineer Bureau of the War Department. Selection of eligible civilians for appointment, including terms of probation, shall be made as the result of such competitive examination into the mental, moral and physical qualifications and under such rules and regulations as shall be recommended by the Chief of Engineers and approved by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 4. That whenever it shall be necessary, in order to properly prosecute works of river and harbor improvement, the Chief of Engineers is authorized to detail for duty in charge of river and harbor districts, or as members of boards of engineers, any assistant engineers in the employ of the Engineer Bureau of the War Department.

Sec. 5. That the officers of the Corps of Engineers, when on duty under the Chief of Engineers connected solely with the work of river and harbor improvements, may, while so employed, be paid their pay and commutation of quarters from the appropriations for the work or works upon which they are employed.

Sec. 6. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

PAY OF NAVAL ACADEMY PROFESSORS.

The bill H.R. 2197, favorably reported in the House March 29, to provide for the appointment and compensation of professors and instructors at the Naval Academy, provides:

That civilian professors at the Naval Academy shall receive annually during the first five years of service \$2,200, during the second five years of service \$2,500, during the third five years of service \$2,800, and after fifteen years' service \$3,000.

Sec. 2. That civilian professors not occupying public quarters shall be entitled to commutation for three rooms, with heat and light allowances as provided for the Navy, with the additional allowance of one room, heated and lighted, after ten years' service.

Sec. 3. That civilian instructors and the assistant librarian at the Naval Academy shall receive annually during the first three years of service \$1,500, during the second three years of service \$1,750, and thereafter during their employment \$2,000.

Sec. 4. That civilian instructors and the assistant librarian, when not occupying public quarters, shall receive commutation for two rooms, with heat and light allowances as provided for the Navy.

Sec. 5. That as vacancies occur civilian professors for service at the Naval Academy may be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. Civilian instructors shall be appointed annually by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 6. That the civilian professors and instructors now at the Naval Academy shall receive, according to length of service, the rates of pay and allowances herein provided in the same manner as they would have had their original appointments been made under the provisions of this act, but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to reduce the pay now received by any professor or instructor or to give any claim for back pay.

Sec. 7. That section 1528 of the Revised Statutes is hereby

repealed, and that a corps of professors in the U.S. Navy is hereby established, for duty at the Naval Academy only. Professors in the Navy shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall have the rank, pay and allowances of lieutenant commanders in the Navy, but shall only exercise military authority in the academic departments of the Naval Academy. The number of professors in the Navy shall not exceed five and no person shall be appointed who has not served eight years as appointed professor or instructor at the Naval Academy, and all services of professors and instructors at the Naval Academy shall be reckoned as service in the Navy.

Sec. 8. That professors in the Navy shall be retired from active duty at the age of sixty-eight years, or may, on their own application, retire at or after the age of sixty-two years under the provisions of law governing retirement in the Navy: Provided, That he has performed twenty years of active service at the Naval Academy.

The committee say: "Section 7 carries out the recommendation of the Board of Visitors that a commission should be given after eight years of service, and also puts the Naval Academy professors on a similar footing to the Military Academy professors at West Point. The features of Section 7 are, in detail, as follows: Section 1528, Revised Statutes, reads: 'Three professors of mathematics shall be assigned to duty at the Naval Academy, one as professor of ethics and English studies and one as professor of drawing.' This section has always caused discussion, and there are to-day no positions occupied under it. Its repeal is urged in the recent report of the Newberry personnel board. To attain the object sought by the section, and to avoid the incongruities that developed during its execution, a small corps of professors was established who are commissioned in order to meet the usages at West Point. The limitation of the exercise of military authority is taken from a similar provision in the regulations of the Military Academy. Their experience has shown the usefulness of such a provision, and professors at the Military Academy have the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel, a grade higher than that provided for in this bill. The number of professors is limited to five, in order that appointment to the corps may be held as a reward for efficient work and to be striven for by excellence. In order to give an opportunity for this, the abilities of a professor, the condition of eight years' previous service at the Academy is imposed. It is necessary that this service be at the Academy, because the requirements there are different from those of other institutions, and, in another view, this requirement for eight years' service safeguards the interest of the Government and of the Academy in preventing the hasty appointment of an untried person to a permanent position. The provision that the service of professors and instructors shall count as service in the Navy is necessary to prevent injustice by depriving the civilian professor of the credit of efficient service during the period of progress, exactly as the midshipmen are credited with the time spent at the Academy."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7373. Mr. Dick.—For the relief of Volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands under the Act approved March 2, 1899 (same as H.R. 23436). That the provision of this act, which fixed the rate of travel allowance to officers and soldiers upon discharge from the place of discharge to the place of residence at the time of appointment, or to the place of original entry into the Service, at the rate of four cents a mile, shall not be construed as applying to any officer or enlisted man who entered the Service prior to the date of the passage of said act, and who was then in the Service and received by reason of the passage of said act less travel allowance than he would have received under the law at the time of appointment or enlistment, and such officers and soldiers shall have their right to travel allowance upon discharge determined by the law (R.S. Secs. 1289 and 1290) in force at the date of entry into the Volunteer Army.

S. 7397. Mr. Perkins.—That officers on the active list of the line of the U.S. Navy who, under authority of law, now perform engineering duty on shore only are made additional to the numbers in the grades in which they are now serving and shall be carried as additional to the numbers of each grade to which they may hereafter be promoted: Provided, That said officers, and all other officers on the active list of the line of the U.S. Navy who have been or may hereafter be made additional to the numbers in their respective grades, shall have the privilege and benefits of voluntary retirement in equal numbers, grade for grade, in each year with other officers of the line of like rank and length of service who are not so carried as additional numbers, in addition to the number of such retirements now authorized by Section 8 of the Act of March 3, 1899, or such number as may be hereafter authorized by law: Provided further, That all such officers carried as additional numbers shall be subject to involuntary retirement in equal numbers, grade for grade, in each year with other officers of the line of like rank and length of service who are not so carried as additional numbers, on the recommendation of the board now provided for in Section 9 of the said act, or by such similar board as may be hereafter authorized by law.

S. 7445. Mr. Flint.—To appoint and retire George R. Rogers as a second lieutenant of Infantry.

S. 7504. Mr. Jones.—To appoint Guy K. Calhoun an additional professor of mathematics in the Navy, as an extra number with the rank, pay and allowances of ensign, to be promoted as his classmates are advanced until he reaches the grade of lieutenant, then to be advanced in rank and pay in the same manner as other members of the corps of professors of mathematics: Provided, That such appointment may be made when the said Guy K. Calhoun shall establish his professional fitness by the usual examination.

H.J. Res. 182. Mr. Roberts (in lieu of H. J. Res. 95).—Authorizes the President to appoint a board consisting of seven members as follows: One expert each from the War, Navy and Treasury Departments, three experts representing the commercial wireless telegraph and wireless telephone interests, and one scientist versed in electric wave telegraphy and telephony, to prepare regulations to govern the operation of all wireless plants afloat and ashore which come under the cognizance of the United States, with regard to government and commercial interests, said board to submit its report to Congress not later than Dec. 1, 1910.

H.R. 23436. Mr. Keifer.—For the relief of Volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands under the Act of March 2, 1899. (Same as S. 7373.)

H.R. 23509. Mr. Coudrey.—To create a Veteran Volunteer roll, to carry the names of the surviving honorably discharged Volunteer soldiers of the Civil War with at least one year's creditable service. Applications for enrolment must be accompanied by proofs such as are already required by law of other applications for pension. In the event that such applicant has been wounded in line of duty and disabled from serving for one year, or was discharged for disability contracted in the Service, or was enlisted for one year or more and was mustered out because of the close of the war, if he be otherwise qualified, he shall be entitled to be entered as though he had served the full year. Any soldier captured in battle or in line of duty and serving in a Confederate prison shall have such service counted as if he had served in the field. Those entered upon this roll are to receive one dollar per day for life after date of their application. Persons receiving pay under this act shall thereby relinquish all right and claim to other pension.

H.R. 23520. Mr. Coudrey.—That hereafter no pension under any law of the U.S. shall be granted, allowed, or paid to any person who shall now be or who shall hereafter become a citizen or subject of any foreign prince, potentate, or foreign

State; and all persons now receiving or entitled to receive any pension under any law of the U.S. who are not now citizens of the U.S. shall be at once dropped from the pension roll. That the continued residence outside of the jurisdiction of the U.S. by any person not in the Service of the Government of the U.S. for the period of twelve months prior to the passage of this act shall be held to be prima facie evidence that such person is not entitled to receive a pension under the laws of the U.S., and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to at once ascertain and drop from the pension roll all persons who are not entitled to a pension on account of the provisions of this act.

H.R. 23520, Mr. Capron.—Appropriates \$7,500 for the erection of a monument on Little Round Top, on the battlefield of Gettysburg, to commemorate the services of the U.S. Signal Corps during the War of the Rebellion.

H.R. 23640, Mr. Bradley.—That any person who served six months or more as an enlisted man in the military or naval Service of the United States during the late Civil War, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who shall have reached the age of seventy years, shall, upon application, accompanied by proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may provide, be placed upon a Civil War Volunteers' Retired List, and shall be paid quarterly, during the period of his natural life, and in lieu of all pensions and allowances, retired pay as follows: To such enlisted men whose term or terms of service during the Civil War aggregated not less than six months, \$20 per month; one year and six months, \$25 per month; two years and six months, \$30 per month.

H.R. 23697, Mr. Kinkaid, of Nebraska.—That any person who was honorably discharged from his last contract of service as an officer, soldier, sailor or marine in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, after actual service by him during the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War, or the Philippine insurrection, shall, in the administration of the homestead laws of the United States, be considered to have been honorably discharged from all former similar contracts previously entered into by him; and that the time he actually served in such Army, Navy or Marine Corps under his several contracts of service shall be deducted from the period of five years' residence and cultivation required by said homestead laws, but no patent shall issue to him until after he has resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

H.R. 23772, Mr. Kinkaid, of New Jersey.—To waive the age limit for addition to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of Pay Clerk Arthur Henry Mayo.

#### INTERCOLLEGIATE FENCING.

The members of the Naval Academy fencing team and party, under Lieut. A. W. Johnson, returned to Annapolis on Monday, and warm congratulations were showered upon the winners of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association. The victory is considered one of the most creditable the Academy has ever won in any sport, a fitting climax to the most successful winter season the institution has ever had. None of the Academy team had ever entered an intercollegiate final before, and the team had the misfortune to lose its captain, Larimer, in mid-season, illness preventing him from continuing. The team went to New York, knowing that the Military Academy had made a better showing against all of the teams that both had met.

Fifty-four bouts were fenced, and the final score was: Naval Academy, won 18; Military Academy, won 16; University of Pennsylvania, won 12; Cornell, won 8; Wendell, U. of Pa., a famous left-handed fencer, took first honors, winning eight of his nine bouts. Scott, Naval Academy, was second, winning seven. Merrill, Navy, and Solberg and Croft, Army, were third for third, with six victories each.

The matches took place at the Hotel Astor, New York city, that of Friday evening on the roof garden and that of Saturday in the ballroom. The attendance was large and discriminating, and the event of much interest socially, as well as athletically. Every one in the party was delighted with every feature of the trip.

Since the beginning of the intercollegiate fencing meets the Army has won six out of the nine fenced. The Cadet fencers reached West Point on Sunday afternoon and, although they had failed to bring the championship, no victorious team has ever received a more demonstrative homecoming. Eager

to show their appreciation for the excellent showing the team had made, the Cadets removed the horses from the 'bus and,

attaching a long rope, hauled them to the barrack yard, where each man of the team in turn was cheered.

In the intercollegiate fencing matches on Saturday, March 26, at the Hotel Astor, it was nip-and-tuck between the Cadets and the Midshipmen, but the latter had the best of it. Dargue, of West Point, defeated Wendel, the crack foilsman, of Pennsylvania, after an extra bout. This centered the interest in the bout between Wendel and Midshipman Scott. A victory for the Annapolis man would have placed him in an unquestioned lead, but Wendel had recovered his poise after the defeat by Dargue, and then ensued a fierce struggle between the two. As a result of the first period the judges could decide on nothing but a tie, and then there was an extra two-minute contest with the same result. The third period also resulted as the two previous ones, and then in the concluding session Wendel defeated his rival by a score of three touches to two. There were five judges and four of them gave this result. Three gave Wendel a score of three to two, and Breed gave three to one in favor of Wendel, with a point on form added for Scott. The other judge called it a tie at two points each.

Annapolis fenced five bouts in the afternoon and won three, and the Army duplicated the score. At the conclusion of this session the Annapolis team led the Army on the full total of bouts by one, the score being 13 to 7, with the Army 12 to 8. It was evident that the individual championship would result in a tie between Wendel and Scott. Each had two bouts remaining in the night session, neither of which seriously threatened to end in defeat for them, although Scott had a harder man in Croft, of the Army, than Wendel in Hall, of Annapolis. The summary: R. T. Merrill, 2d, Annapolis, defeated J. B. Parker, Pennsylvania; D. Espindola, Cornell, defeated R. N. Croft, West Point; N. Scott, Annapolis, defeated P. W. Allison, Cornell; H. E. Dargue, West Point, defeated H. F. Wendel, Pennsylvania; O. N. Sohberg, West Point, defeated R. P. Hall, Annapolis; R. N. Croft, West Point, defeated D. G. Roos, Cornell; D. Espindola, Cornell, defeated J. B. Parker, Pennsylvania; R. T. Merrill, 2d, defeated C. E. Peterson, Pennsylvania; P. W. Allison, Cornell, defeated H. E. Dargue, West Point; H. F. Wendel, Pennsylvania, defeated N. Scott, Annapolis.

On the first night of the matches on March 25 the Navy fencers held the lead, ten victories to five defeats. West Point was second, with the score 9 to 6; Pennsylvania third, with 8 to 7, and Cornell brought up the rear with 3 to 12. The four contestants were the survivors of the elimination matches held at West Point and Annapolis, in which Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Princeton were defeated. Thirty bouts were fenced Friday night, and the remainder of the fifty-four scheduled were held Saturday afternoon and evening. On Friday six bouts were fenced by West Point and Annapolis, four going to the Midshipmen. Croft was the only Army fencer to win from the Navy. He defeated both Merrill and Hall. The summary on Friday, as given by the New York Times:

R. T. Merrill, 2d, Annapolis, defeated D. Espindola, Cornell; R. P. Hall, Annapolis, defeated P. W. Allison, Cornell; H. F. Wendel, Pennsylvania, defeated O. N. Sohberg, West Point; R. N. Croft, West Point, defeated J. B. Parker, Pennsylvania; R. T. Merrill, 2d, Annapolis, defeated O. N. Sohberg, West Point; H. F. Wendel, Pennsylvania, defeated D. Espindola, Cornell; J. B. Parker, Pennsylvania, defeated P. W. Allison, Cornell; R. N. Croft, West Point, defeated R. P. Hall, Annapolis; C. E. Peterson, Pennsylvania, defeated D. G. Roos, Cornell; N. Scott, Annapolis, defeated H. E. Dargue, West Point; P. W. Allison, Cornell, defeated R. T. Merrill, Annapolis; H. F. Wendel, Pennsylvania, defeated R. N. Croft, West Point; H. E. Dargue, West Point, defeated J. B. Parker, Pennsylvania; D. G. Roos, Cornell, defeated

R. P. Hall, Annapolis; O. N. Sohberg, West Point, defeated C. F. Peterson, Pennsylvania; N. Scott, Annapolis, defeated R. T. Merrill, Annapolis; R. N. Croft, West Point, defeated P. W. Allison, Cornell; J. B. Parker, Pennsylvania, defeated D. G. Roos, Cornell; R. P. Hall, Annapolis, defeated H. E. Dargue, West Point; D. Espindola, Cornell, defeated O. F. Peterson, Pennsylvania; N. Scott, Annapolis, defeated O. N. Sohberg, West Point; H. F. Wendel, Pennsylvania, defeated R. T. Merrill, Annapolis; R. N. Croft, West Point, defeated D. G. Roos, Cornell; B. P. Hall, West Point, defeated J. B. Parker, Pennsylvania; N. Scott, Annapolis, defeated C. F. Peterson, Pennsylvania; O. N. Sohberg, West Point, defeated D. Espindola, Cornell.

The officials were: Mat A—Director, Dr. G. M. Hammond, N. Y. Athletic Club; judges, Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club; D. Schlinkmann, Baltimore Athletic Club; Paul Benzenberg, Turn Verein; J. L. Ewing, Fencers' Club, and George Reinherr, Turn Verein. Mat B—Directors, John Allaire and Anton Rieth, Turn Verein; judges, M. R. Kernoan, Fencers' Club; George K. Breed, Fencers' Club; Dr. T. A. Buys, Fencers' Club; A. Strauss, Turn Verein, and H. A. Hirsch, Fencers' Club.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 31, 1910.

Lieut. W. H. Faust, U.S.N., Mrs. Faust, their children and maids sail for home from Genoa on April 4. They have had a delightful winter in Cannes, from which city they have motored to the many interesting places along the Riviera. Lieutenant Faust won the Gordon-Bennett challenge cup for 1909, the Castle of Wemys cup and the Gordon-Bennett challenge cup for 1910 at the Cannes golf links. Miss Valentine Nelson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. V. S. Nelson, U.S.N., was home from boarding school to spend Easter with her grandmother, Mrs. Marchand, Prince George street. Mrs. Welshimer, wife of Lieut. R. R. Welshimer, U.S.A., was here to spend Easter with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. Clement Claude, St. John's street. Mrs. F. R. Brainard, mother of Ensign Roland M. Brainard, U.S.N., left a few days ago for a visit to Newark, N.J. Lieutenant John T. Bowers, U.S.N., Mrs. Bowers and their small son "Jack" spent Easter with Mrs. Bowers's mother, Mrs. Richard Green, Charles street. Lieutenant Bowers is stationed at the Norfolk Yard.

After Cornell and the Naval Academy had scored a run apiece in the first inning in the game here on Saturday they went to the fifteenth without another runner getting across the plate, but in the last half of the final inning a dropped fly by Rutherford enabled Midshipman Abbott to reach home from second with the final run. Barring a few errors due to nervousness, the game was finely played. Anderson, for the Navy, and Carvajal, for Cornell, until he was relieved by Goodwill at the end of the thirteenth, pitched splendid ball. The Navy nine were: Battle, c.f.; Gillam, s.s.; Erwin, 3b.; Neilson, 1b.; Meade, r.f.; Abbott, 2b.; Masek, l.f.; Metz, c.; Anderson, p. Score—Cornell 1; Navy, 2.

The midshipmen opened their lacrosse season Friday afternoon by winning from the Mount Washington Juniors, of Baltimore, by six goals to none. The local stickmen scored but once in the first half, a goal shot by Alexander after seven minutes of play. In the second half the superior speed and condition of the midshipmen told, and five goals were tallied. The finest play of the game was the second goal of the second half. The ball was run down the field by Hill and passed to Gray, who tipped to Branham. The latter shot a fine goal.

Briscoe, the goal tender of the visitors, kept the score down by his excellent work. The Navy team: La Mountain, Richardson, Sherman, Gillmore (Little), Hill, A. H. Gray, Ten Eyck (Sandbow), Branham (c.), Ford, Young (L. R. Gray), Pearley, Alexander (McDonald).

Midshipman Herbert O. Roessl, winner of the individual championship at the national matches last year, will not be able to compete this year on account of his graduation in June.

With less than a month to prepare for the Harvard race, Coach Glendon, of the Navy crew, has lost Stroke Griffin and Bow Meigs, of his regular eight, from attacks of the mumps. Weems, the substitute center of the football team and a champion wrestler, is being broken in at stroke and is making fine progress, tho he only rowed for about two weeks prior to this season. Midshipman Paul M. Bates has been elected captain of the Naval Academy gymnastic team, and Midshipman Frank Loftin has been made captain of the wrestling team.

On Sunday last a special offering was taken up in the Naval Academy chapel for the relief of the families of deceased officers and men in the Navy, under the auspices of the Navy Relief Society. There being no revenue from an Army-Navy game last fall, the society is now in great need of money to carry on its work. Contributions may be sent to it through Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S. Naval Academy.

In a fine game of baseball here Wednesday afternoon Trinity College, of Hartford, somewhat outplayed the midshipmen and won by 1 to 0. In the last half of the fifth inning, Metz, of the Navy team, knocked out a three-bagger to deep left, but was caught when he overran the base. This was the nearest to scoring reached by the midshipmen. The Navy nine: Battle, c.f.; Gillam, s.s.; Erwin, 3b.; Neilson, 1b.; Abbott, 2b.; Strickland, r.f.; Masek, l.f.; Metz, c.; Meade, p.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 30, 1910.

The cadet fencing team received an ovation on their return to barracks on Sunday afternoon, after their participation in the intercollegiate fencing championship at the Hotel Astor last week.

A sprained ankle prevented the Chaplain from holding the services announced for Holy Week. He was able to participate in the Easter services, assisted by Rev. John W. Nichols, of China, who is spending his furlough in the United States. He is engaged in the work of instructing catechists in China, under Bishop Graves, and hopes to raise funds for the erection of a proper training school for these workers. At the evening service he gave a very interesting account of the curious beliefs with which religious workers in China are confronted. As this Easter will have been the last celebrated in the old chapel, photographs were secured by Mr. Stockbridge of the interior, with the Easter floral decorations in place. A group composed of Professor Larmed, his family, and a few friends, were posed near the chancel, in which was the Chaplain. Last Thursday, March 24, the Reading Club met for a Bible reading with Miss Warner, at Miss Newlands'. Miss Merrill is a guest of Mrs. Scott. The flower dance, the last of the post subscription dances, given under the direction of Mrs. Larmed, an officers' hop, the cadets' Easter hop, and a dramatic entertainment, are, with the cadets' Easter hop, on the program for Easter week and the near future.

The following is the baseball schedule for the present season: March 30, Berkeley Hall; April 2, Seton Hall; 6. Manhattan; 9. U. of Vermont; 13. Union; 16. Tufts; 20. Lafayette; 23. Wesleyan; 27. Yale; 30. Columbia; May 4, U. of Rochester; 7. U. of Virginia; 11. Brown; 14. Trinity; 18. Ursinus; 21. Fordham; 25. Lehigh; 28. Navy; 30. 7th Regt., N.G.N.Y.; June 1. Stevens Institute; 4. Bucknell; 8. Colgate.

Lieut. Charles Braden has returned from a month's trip, looking much improved. He visited Panama, Porto Rico, Kingston, Jamaica, and a number of other places, and enjoyed the trip thoroughly. Mrs. Fiebeger is visiting Judge and Mrs. Upson at Akron, Ohio.

Gon. Hamilton S. Hawkins, whose sudden death at Glen Springs, N.Y., on Sunday last, was a shock to his old friends at the post, where he served a tour as Commandant of Cadets from 1888-1893, will be buried here with military honors on Thursday afternoon, March 31; services at the cadet chapel, interment at the post cemetery.

The result of the first baseball game of the season, played

Wednesday afternoon, March 30, was a score of 3 to 1 in favor of West Point against Berkeley Hall.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 30, 1910.

On Thursday Col. C. P. Townsley and his son, Clarence, went to Washington for a short visit. Miss Laura Lewis is home from Vassar College for the Easter holidays. She was accompanied by Miss Fen, her cousin. Mrs. I. N. Lewis gave a tea for them Saturday afternoon, to which all the young people were invited. Mrs. Townsley has as her house guest Mrs. Frances, of Brookline, Mass., and her son, Capt. and Mrs. Pence have as their guests, Miss A. W. Dunbar and her two daughters. Mrs. Dunbar will remain here until her husband arrives from China, where he has been with the Asiatic Fleet. Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Barney have Mrs. Barney's mother and father visiting them.

The North Atlantic Fleet sailed into the Roads Monday morning, consequently there are many Navy wives, mothers and sweethearts at both hotels. On Monday night a hop was given at the Chamberlin in honor of the incoming fleet and the Navy and Army. Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Garrison Hall entertained at dinner in honor of their house guest, Miss King, of California; asked to meet her were Major and Mrs. R. P. Davis, and Lieutenant Carpenter. Lieut. and Mrs. Eddy have as their guests Misses Colburn and Driggs, both of Farmington, Conn. Saturday night Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Rosebeck gave a supper at the club, after the dance. Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter gave a club supper for Mr. and Mrs. McAfee, the Misses McAfee, Mrs. Haines, Lieutenant Gardner, Pratt and Applin. Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham had a supper at the club the same night, in honor of the Misses Berry. Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. Carter entertained at dinner in honor of Miss King. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Lieutenant Dice, Donahue, Carpenter and Pratt.

Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry, Lieutenant Jordan and Capt. John C. Gilmore. That evening Miss Ann Brown Kimberly gave a supper after the dance for Miss Fen, Miss Laura Lewis, Lieutenant Tilton, Miss Rausenplat, of Porto Rico, Lieutenant Lee, Price, Jamison, Cecil, Hardaway and Moore. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Eddy gave a tea in honor of Miss Colburn and Miss Driggs. Mrs. Wilson served ice cream and Mrs. Coward served punch. Lieut. Loren H. Call entertained at dinner Saturday evening for Mrs. Powell and Miss Powell, of Washington, Miss Bessie Kimberly, Lieutenant Harrison, Acelson and Jamison. Sunday evening Judge and Mrs. Robert Carey, of Jersey City, entertained Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams at dinner at the Chamberlin. Monday evening Mrs. Williams entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Carey. Other guests were Mrs. Hase, Mrs. Steger, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Wheatley and Mrs. Mack. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wheatley and Mrs. Mack. Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Captains Seaman and Reed.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Farley entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday evening, in honor of Lieut. Col. W. W. Gibson, Ord. Dept. Other guests were Miss Carlton, Miss Abbott, Mr. L. Layman, of New York. Just before the U.S.S. Birmingham left for Africa an informal tea was given on board of her by Ensign Heidrick for Miss Dorothy Moore, Miss Lilian Winston, Lieutenant Jamison, McV. Austin, and Van Mogerhausen, of Austria. On Friday evening a medley party masquerade will be given at the Artillery School by the officers of the post. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams entertained a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. John C. Ohnstad, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Whealey, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Terrell. Saturday morning Miss Knox entertained with a luncheon for Miss Fen, Miss Laura Lewis, Miss Abbott and Miss Balthis. Saturday afternoon Lieutenant Lee and Moore gave a sailing party for the Misses Kimberly. Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. George A. Nugent entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin for Major and Mrs. Frank W. Coe, Major and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams. Dr. H. J. Warner, who since July has been in charge of the quarantining ship Jamestown, here in Hampton Roads, left Monday for Washington, having been ordered to the revenue cutter Itasca.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. James F. Howell gave a bridge party; her guests were Madames Hayden, Perry, Rosebeck, Cocheu, Lincoln, Hawes, McKell, Johnson, Farley, Knox, Coleman, Dengler, Hopkins and Miss Lucy Brown. Those asked in for tea were Madames McNeil, Hampton, Hughes, Hope, Wise and Carter. Tea was served by Mrs. James B. Barney and ice cream by Mr. Henry Mathewson. Last Saturday evening Major and Mrs. Heiner entertained at dinner for Capt. Elisha J. Abbott, Miss Rowena Abbott, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck and Lieutenant Jordan. Tuesday evening Mrs. Frederick Coleman entertained at bridge, Mrs. George P. Hawley jr., winning the prize. Mrs. Townsend entertained at bridge Tuesday evening. Mrs. A. O. Townsend won the prize.

Mr. R. C. Brooks, of New York, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Eddy. Miss America Ranschopf, of Porto Rico, is spending the Easter holidays with Miss Ann Brown Kimberly. The Bridge Luncheon Club met this morning with Miss Abbott. Mrs. Thomas Knox won the prize, a French picture.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., March 30, 1910.

The deepest sympathy is felt for Major Herbert J. Slocum and family in the death at Washington of Mrs. Slocum on the morning of the 23d. Mrs. Slocum had endeared herself to everyone by her charming personality. Major Slocum was accompanied to Washington on the 23d by his sons, Mr. Germaine and Mr. M. S. Slocum, and on their return they were met at Jersey City by a number of officers from Governors Island. The funeral services were held on the 25th at Ossining-on-Hudson, Mrs. Slocum's home. Mr. M. S. Slocum returned to Princeton University on Tuesday. As a mark of respect the officers' hop will be omitted this week.

A number of officers' children are home for the Easter vacation, including Mr. Philip Allison and Masters Carl and Edwin Kimball, Leonard Wood and Percy Black. Mrs. William M. Black and her mother, Mrs. Gamble, have returned from a six weeks' visit in Cuba, and the Misses Harmon from a month's absence in Washington and elsewhere. Mrs. Murray Day is a guest of Mrs. John Van R. Hoff.

Miss Lila McDonald, daughter of Major John B. McDonald, of Fort Sheridan, is visiting Miss Florence Kimball, who gave a charming young people's dancing party in her honor at Corbin Hall on Easter Monday evening. Another delightful event of the week was a birthday party for Miss Louise Wood to celebrate her tenth birthday. This was given on the afternoon of Tuesday and began at the Officers' Club, where there were dancing and games from 4 to 5:30, after which the many dancers repaired to the General's quarters, where refreshments of ice cream, cake and candies in nests were served. An old-fashioned grab bag hung on a tree near the old Spanish cannon was an exciting feature of the festivities. Little Miss Louise Wood was the recipient of congratulations from all the children of the garrison who had gathered for the occasion. The Misses Alice and Frances Judson and Gladys Grant were also present. On Easter Monday the Chaplain's annual egg hunt was given and much amusement and excitement were afforded the children in hunting for some 200 candy eggs, hidden in various spots, from the sand of the island extension to the tree tops of the General's line.

The Easter services were well attended at the chapel. The principal music rendered was Toura's "Communion Service in F," and an anthem by Sir John Stainer. A number of officers' children, who had been confirmed the day before made their first communion at the early service.

The open air concerts have been begun by the regimental band. During the winter season a series of concerts by the orchestra has been given on Tuesday evenings in Corbin Hall, together with informal dancing and the serving of refreshments. The orchestra has rendered some excellent music.

April 2, 1910.

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under the able direction of Chief Musician F. X. Herie. The program for the 29th, a typical one, is here given: March—“Adulation,” Restorff; medley—“Song Successes,” Shapiro; waltz—“Lady Luna,” Lincke; overture—“Calif of Bagdad,” Boieldien; Spanish serenade—“La Paloma,” Yradier; selection—“Clover,” Suppe; two-step—“Alexander Jones,” Burt; Potpourri—“Plantation Songs,” Boettiger; excerpts from “The Chocolate Soldier,” Strauss; reverie—“Longing,” Armand; selection—“Il Trovatore,” Verdi.

## FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., March 29, 1910.

The 3d Battalion, 10th Inf., commanded by Major R. C. Van Vliet, went to Indianapolis on Thursday to participate in the homecoming ceremonies and reception given to Mr. Fairbanks, ex-Vice President. The battalion escorted him to the soldiers' monument at the circle, where Governor Marshall, of Indiana, delivered an address of welcome and Mr. Fairbanks replied. The houses along the line of march were all beautifully decorated and thousands turned out to welcome their distinguished citizen.

Lieut. E. G. Beuret left on Monday to visit relatives in Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. William Innes, of Tipton, Ind., were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Jones on Saturday.

The first of the spring concerts by the regimental band, under the direction of Chief Musician Charles Coe, was given on Monday afternoon in the grove of the commanding officer's quarters. The 2d Battalion gave the first parade of the season on Monday.

Mr. Charles Jones, of Beatrice, Neb., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Jones on Saturday and Sunday.

This is the last week of the 10th Infantry Bowling League, conducted by Capt. E. L. D. Breckinridge. By taking two series this week from the E's and the L's the Band strengthened its lead. Co. B held second place, taking three from the K's. The M's won the odd game from the H's and the T's lost to the G's. The L's made a clean sweep with the A's and the P's won straight from the F's. The T's dropped the odd game to the C's and the E's took two from the G's. High team total was by Co. D, 897; Band second, with 888. Individual honors by Brink, of Co. H; Evers, Co. D, second.

The Leavenworth war game has been played every Monday night throughout the winter, conducted by Capt. H. E. Eames, assisted by Major J. H. Frier and Capt. H. H. Tebbits. The last game of the season was played Monday night. A large number of the officers have attended and have gained much pleasure and a large amount of practical information.

The first baseball game of the year was played on the new diamond Sunday afternoon, between Co. F and a scrub team, and abounded in errors and poor plays on both sides. Heavy hitting prevailed, which gave sufficient excitement to the spectators. Co. F won, 12 to 9.

This is the last week for the bridge tournament and all games must be played before midnight on April 1; the winners and the prizes will be announced on the following day. Standing to date: Lieut. and Mrs. Conroy, .772; Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Taylor, .714; Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Reed, .710; Lieut. Caldwell and Lieut. Holt, .694; Mrs. Little and Miss Rockwell, .690; Miss Moore and Miss Van Vliet, .689.

Chaplain John A. Ferry gave a most interesting vaudeville show in the post hall on Monday night for the enlisted men. Some of the numbers were particularly well rendered and the hit of the evening was “The Lady Zouaves,” under the direction of Captain Cox, of Indianapolis; sixteen young ladies from Indianapolis dressed as zouaves executed all kinds of fancy drills. A large and enthusiastic audience attended. Music was by the 10th Infantry Orchestra, under the direction of Chief Musician Coe.

Lieut. M. M. Garrett is making strenuous efforts to complete the new target range by May 1. There remains about eighteen more of the backstop to construct and a considerable amount of filling in, etc. About forty prisoners and a large number of teams are kept busy. When completed the range will be one of the most up-to-date and perfect in the country and every item of it has been personally supervised by Lieutenant Garrett.

## FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., March 31, 1910.

Easter services at the post chapel, over which Chaplain Ernest F. Newsom, C.A.C., presided, were attended by the garrison in force. The chapel was beautifully decorated with Easter lilies, and an appropriate sermon was followed by a solo rendered by Mrs. Henry H. Sheen, wife of Captain Sheen, the post adjutant. Pvt. Milton Burridge, 114th Co., also sang, the service closing with a selection sung by a quartet of enlisted men.

The last supper hop under the auspices of the Officers' Club was held on Thursday, the close of a series of very enjoyable dances. The officers and their families and a large number of guests from adjacent posts attended. The fort's proximity to Flushing, Bayside and other towns makes a dance at the post eagerly looked forward to by the many attractive dancers of the fair sex residing therein.

Lieut. Harley J. Hallett, M.R.C., who has been on temporary duty at Fort H. G. Wright for six weeks, has returned to the post.

Everyone here is busy gardening. The companies are getting their respective gardens in trim, and the men expect all kinds of beets, radishes, tomatoes and other relishes with which to add to the Army ration. The officers in the afternoon are nearly all busy in the gardens attached to their quarters.

Sunday last marked the christening of the newest member of the garrison, Little Genevieve Bell Cooper, daughter of Sgt. Major and Mrs. Marcus F. Cooper. Chaplain Newsom officiated, and the whole post joins in wishing the young lady long life and prosperity.

Col. Albert Todd has offered a pennant for the best company baseball team, and bats and balls are the order of the day. The companies at Fort Schuyler expect to win it, of course, but with the talent being tried out here it looks as if Fort Totten will earn the flag.

Capt. Kenneth C. Masteller, C.A.C., commanding 87th Co., is developing a number of Marathon runners in his company. He takes a keen interest in athletics and even joins his men in sprinting up and down the Long Island roads.

Owing to orders sending the 8th Coast Artillery District, N.G.N.Y., to Fort H. G. Wright this summer, the post will be deprived of the annual visit of the militiamen. The officers and men both regret this, as their visits have cemented a spirit of friendship between the Regulars and the citizen soldiers, which became stronger each year.

The post is now lighted by an outside electric company, and in consequence the demand on the post power plant has been reduced, and better lighting facilities are afforded.

Capt. Henry H. Sheen, C.A.C., was tendered a review of a battalion of the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., on Tuesday last, and attended with a staff consisting of Lieut. Robert B. Wels-

heimer, C.A.C.; Lieut. Harley J. Hallett, M.R.C.; Lieut. John P. Smith and Samuel H. Tilghman, C.A.C., all of Fort Totten.

The post school for enlisted men closed Tuesday, after a very successful course under the direction of Chaplain Newsom, who conducted the instruction in higher mathematics. Sergt. Edmond L. Eriksen, 165th Co., and Corp. Claude M. Billwings, 87th Co., were the assistant instructors.

Whitestone is preparing for a big celebration to inaugurate the running of the first trolley car into the town. This added means of cheap transportation to New York city will be a boon to members of the post, who look forward to the opening of the new line in May or June.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 28, 1910.

Sunday evening Captain Williams and Lieutenant Elliott gave a delightful dinner to Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Spring. The Sunday polo game, between the Mounted Service School and the Junction City teams, was won by the former. Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon gave a dinner to Lieutenants Gentry, Quekemeyer and Winfree, and Miss Hoyle. The ladies' evening at the Officers' Club has been changed from Monday to Tuesday, owing to the many picture shows for the enlisted men being three times a week instead of twice as before. The officers and ladies have had the gymnasium every Monday during the winter for skating, and then adjourning to the club for supper. The Tuesday Afternoon Card Club met at Colonel Hoyle's quarters. The prize-winners were Mrs. Buggs and Mrs. Hoyle.

Wednesday morning brought the dreadful news of the sudden death of Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum. She was one of the most beloved women in the Army, a superb character, always doing good, trying to bring sunshine and happiness into as many lives as she could; in fact, her whole life was devoted to the good of others.

Little Dorothy Kennington gave a very pretty birthday party to all the little girls of her age on Thursday afternoon. A game of polo was played at Athletic Park between the 2d Artillery team and the Mounted Service School. The score was in favor of the Artillery, 5 to 3. Mrs. Williams, mother of Captain Williams, 7th Cav., is making her son a visit. Miss Booth, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Booth, is home for the Easter holidays. She has brought a young school friend with her. Lieutenant Lee is still in the post hospital; his condition has improved since his accident, but very slowly.

Capt. H. R. Richmond, in command of the Mounted School detachment, was riding a very nervous horse on Saturday afternoon. The horse became frightened, jumped across the road and fell; in falling, Captain Richmond was thrown and the horse fell on him. He received many bruises and was in a dazed condition for about twelve hours. He seems to be improving very rapidly and will be out in a couple of days.

The Mounted Service School played polo on Saturday afternoon with the 2d team of the Artillery and beat them 5 to 1%.

Gen. and Mrs. Ward are now settled in the General's quarters. Colonel Hunter will occupy the house they vacated.

## FORT MCKINLEY.

Fort McKinley, Me., March 28, 1910.

An eight-pound daughter, Harriet Wyllys, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Henry W. Eliot, Saturday morning, March 26.

Majors and Mrs. W. W. Reno are entertaining Miss Mary Peterson, of Smith College, during the Easter holidays. Miss Julia Ruth, the infant daughter of Major and Mrs. Reno, was christened Saturday at St. Stephen's Church, Mrs. Barrette and Mr. Edward Steere acting as sponsors.

The Garrison Club held another of its social hops March 26, in the post gymnasium, the members entertaining a large number of friends from Portland and vicinity. The hop took the form of a barn dance, the decorating of sear cornstalks being unique.

Mr. Woon Loy Chun, of Shanghai, China, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank S. Clark. Lieut. Jacob Frank, post athletic officer, is getting the baseball team well under way for a successful season. An excellent schedule is being arranged.

Under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., Major Reno gave an illustrated “travelogue” on “Japan,” before an appreciative audience of officers and enlisted men, on Monday night, in the post gymnasium. During the evening Private Colonna, 37th Co., rendered illustrated song selections very acceptably.

## BORN.

BARBER.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., March 10, 1910, a daughter, Elizabeth Mead, to the wife of Lieut. Tom Dustin Barber, U.S.M.C.

COOK.—Born at Philadelphia, March 14, 1910, a daughter, to Lieut. Arthur Byron Cook, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cook.

ELIOT.—Born at Fort McKinley, Me., March 26, 1910, a daughter, Harriet Wyllys Wells, to the wife of Lieut. Henry W. Eliot, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A.

HALLIDAY.—Born at Fort Fremont, S.C., on March 24, 1910, to the wife of Dr. Charles H. Halliday, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

PECK.—Born at Fort Ontario, N.Y., March 30, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. R. H. Peck, 24th U.S. Inf.

SHOOK.—Born to Mrs. J. R. Shook, wife of Major Shook, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Des Moines, Iowa, March 22, a daughter.

THOMPSON.—Born the wife of Lieut. C. F. Thompson, 13th U.S. Inf., daughter, Marjorie Fullington Thompson, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 15, 1910.

TREFRY.—Born at the State Hospital, Boston, Mass., March 4, 1910, a son, to Mrs. E. L. Trefry, wife of Chief Corp. Mate John Trefry, U.S.N.

WICKES.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on Easter Sunday, March 27, 1910, to the wife of P.A. Surg. George L. Wickes, U.S.N., a son.

WOOD.—Born on March 27, 1910, at Summerville, Augusta, Ga., a daughter, to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert E. Wood, 3d U.S. Cav.

## MARRIED.

CHUBB—EVERSON.—At Pittsburg, Pa., March 28, 1910, Mr. L. Warrington Chubb, son of Col. C. St. J. Chubb, U.S.A., to Miss Mary Porter Everson.

CLARK—TORRANCE.—At Kansas City, Mo., March 28, 1910, Capt. W. F. Clark, Pay Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Grace McGrew Torrance.

CLEBORNE—THOMAS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1910, Dr. R. K. Cleborne, son of the late Med. Dir. C. J. Cleborne, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Mossman Thomas.

GILMAN—MOORE.—At New York city, March 26, 1910,

Miss Jessie D. Craig Moore, daughter of Gen. Frances Moore, U.S.A., to Capt. Benjamin John Gillman, 27th U.S. Inf.

HART—BROWNSON.—At Washington, D.C., March 30, 1910, Miss Caroline Brownson, daughter of Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, U.S.N., to Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, U.S.N.

MOULD—PEACE.—At Fort Hamilton, N.Y., March 23, 1910, Miss Etta Ferebee Peace, daughter of Capt. W. G. Peace, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Capt. Stephen Hyatt Mould, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

PATTEN—TILT.—At New York city, March 29, 1910, Col. William S. Patten, U.S.A., and Mrs. Adelaide Victoria Tilt.

SAMPSON—DODGE.—At Los Angeles, Cal., March 5, 1910, Lieut. Charles L. Sampson, 15th U.S. Inf., and Miss Helen Dodge.

TILLMAN—MOORE.—At New York city, March 26, 1910, Capt. Benjamin J. Tillman, 27th U.S. Inf., and Miss Jessie Moore.

## DIED.

GORDON.—Died at Marlin, Tex., March 21, 1910, Sallie Irvine Gordon, wife of Edward E. Gordon, brother of Major Walter H. Gordon, 18th U.S. Inf.

HAWKINS.—Died at Glenn Springs, N.Y., March 27, 1910, Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U.S.A., retired.

PENROSE.—Died at Fort Lawton, Wash., March 18, 1910, in the seventy-fourth year of her age, Harriet Elizabeth Penrose, widow of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. William H. Penrose, U.S.A., and mother of Major C. W. Penrose, 25th Inf., and Major G. H. Penrose, Quartermaster, U.S.A.

TIERNON.—Died at Buffalo, N.Y., March 30, 1910, Brig. Gen. John L. Tiernon, U.S.A., retired.

RYAN.—Died at Hartford, Conn., March 22, 1910, Mrs. Ryan, mother of Capt. J. A. Ryan, 15th U.S. Cav.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

## 8TH N.Y.—COL. E. F. AUSTIN.

The 8th N.Y., under command of Col. E. F. Austin, was reviewed by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, on the night of March 31, and made a very creditable appearance, showing continued improvement. The command paraded nine companies of twenty files each for the review, while for the parade, which was taken by Lieut. Col. F. O. Sauvan, the companies paraded unequalled.

General Roe was accompanied by Lieut. Colonels Hurry, Stearns, Bunnell and Ladd, Major Greer and Captain Vanderbilt, and was pleased to see the progress the regiment has been making. At the conclusion of the parade, some 100 officers and men who had performed 100 per cent. of duty for the past season, were ordered to the front, and were congratulated upon their attention to duty by General Roe.

The colors were then dismissed with ceremony, the reviewing party and other special guests being entertained at collation, and there was dancing for members of the regiment and their friends.

## 9TH NEW YORK.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

The 9th Artillery District, N.G.N.Y., Col. William F. Morris, was reviewed by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe Wednesday evening, March 30. The regiment paraded in the new full dress uniform and presented a splendid appearance. The men were remarkably steady throughout the review, drill and parade. The three battalions were commanded by Majors John D. Walton, John J. Byrne and Franklin W. Ward. So much has already been said of the excellence of the drill of this command that it seems idle to repeat that its work is an exhibition which is always interesting and praiseworthy. On this occasion, as a prominent tactician said, it was a finished product, finished in every particular.

Some idea of the speed and accuracy with which the movements were negotiated may be judged from the fact that the regiment, as a whole, executed twenty-four distinct movements in the “evolutions of the regiment” (I.D.R.) in twenty-seven minutes. Evening parade followed the drill, after which General Roe and other guests were suitably entertained by the officers.

Among those present on the staff of the reviewing officer were Lieut. Col. W. W. Ladd, J.A.G.; Lieut. Col. Gilford Hurry, C.C.S.; Lieut. Col. George W. Bunnell, C.E.O.; and Capt. Cornelius Vanderbilt, aide-de-camp.

Other guests present were Edmund W. Voorhies, Postmaster of Brooklyn; Capt. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A.; Capt. Eben E. Acker, 8th Artillery District; Capts. Arthur M. Tompkins and George E. Conley.

## 47TH N.Y.—COL. H. C. BARTHMAN.

Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, N.Y., reviewed the 47th N.Y. on the night of March 29, the event being in honor of the veterans of the regiment, who paraded under command of Capt. Cortland St. John. The exercises of the evening did not at all measure up to what the regiment is capable of.

The regiment was first formed in line of masses, after which the veterans formed in line, facing the regiment, and just to the right and rear of General Henry and staff. Besides General Henry and staff and Colonel Barthman and staff, all of the veterans walked around the flanks of the regiment in column of twos, and reformed line to the right of the reviewing officer and regimental commander and their respective staff officers, for the passage in review. The review was followed by a drill in the evolutions of the regiment, under command of Colonel Barthman, after which the regiment was reformed in line for evening parade, which was taken by Major Baldwin.

At the close of the ceremony Co. K, Capt. Charles E. Maxfield, was called to the front and presented by General Henry, in behalf of the state, with the second figure of merit prize awarded to the 2d Brigade for rifle practice. The military exercises were followed by dancing, while General Henry and other invited guests were served with a collation on the top floor of the armory. Accompanying General Henry were Comdr. Robert P. Forshey, 2d Battalion Naval Militia; Majors A. H. Dyatt and Elliott Bigelow, Jr., of the Corps of Engineers and Signal Corps, respectively; Capt. Charles H. Healy, William R. Fearn, John H. Ingraham and Louis W. Stotesbury, of the 69th, 71st, 23d and 7th Regiments, respectively; Capt. Romulus F. Walton and Lieutenant Smith, U.S.A.

A review of the 7th N.Y. will be held in the armory on Wednesday night, April 20, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Cross of Honor, for long and faithful service. A handsome sterling silver shield, to be known as the “Appleton Trophy,” has been purchased by the athletic association for annual competition between a baseball team from the West Point cadets and a team from the 7th. A crest of the U.S.M.A. and the 7th N.Y. is on the shield. The regiment will parade for divine service at St. George's Church on the afternoon of May 1.

The 1st Signal Company, N.G.N.Y., Capt. W. L. Hallahan, at its annual muster on March 24, paraded its entire membership of three officers and eighty men, this being the fourth year it has made a 100 per cent. record. Lieut. Col. F. T. Leigh, C.S.O., conducted the inspection for the state, and Major S. Reber, U.S.A., for the War Department. The company received high compliment on the condition of the property and the cleanliness of the armory.

Brig. Gen. Wendall P. Bowman, of Philadelphia, Pa., commander of the 1st Brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard, was on March 31 appointed major general commanding the division and Col. Charles M. Clement, of Sunbury, commanding the 12th Regiment, was promoted to be brigadier general. General Bowman fills a vacancy which has existed since Major Gen. John A. Wiley, of Franklin, retired for age last August, after long service.

The athletic carnival of the 22d Engineers at their armory, Sixty-eighth street and Broadway, New York city, Monday, April 4, promises to be one of the greatest athletic events held this season. Many stars will compete. There are four

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teen events on the program, which will be followed by a promenade and reception. The games will start promptly at 5:15. Outside of the many track and field athletic stars will be the great bicycle rider Van den Dries, who will try to equal or lower the indoor American record, in the two-mile cycle.

There will be held at Sea Girt, N.J., on May 28 and 29, a regimental team match, to be known as the New Jersey National Guard Trophy Match. The match will consist of a team or teams of six men each from the five infantry regiments, each of the troops, signal corps and naval reserve. The distances and order of firing will be the same as those in the National Match for 1910. Scores which would qualify members of the National Guard as marksmen or sharpshooters, made in the preliminary practice or the match, will be allowed. Entrance fee is \$12 per team. Prizes are: (1) The New Jersey National Guard Trophy and \$20; (2), \$15; (3), \$10; (4), \$10; (5), \$5; (6), \$5. It is intended that this match will be the means of developing candidates to be selected to compete for places on the state team in the National Match of 1910.

At the annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3, one of the principal subjects to be discussed will be Federal legislation, with relation to pay, for the National Guard.

Very little has appeared concerning the work of the several companies of the 2d Regiment on duty at Corinth, N.Y., suppressing disorder incident to a strike of mill employees. The men, as soon as orders were received, responded with the utmost promptness, and two of the companies, we believe, paraded one hundred per cent. The disagreeable duty was performed with firmness and intelligence, with the result that proper order was maintained without loss of life, while turbulent characters realized that there would be no trifling with them if they committed any overt acts.

A marching competition for the Massachusetts Militia will be held on April 19 for a magnificent trophy presented by Humphrey O'Sullivan, of Lowell, and is open to squads of eight men from any company, troop or battery of the Militia and the Naval Brigade of Massachusetts. Uniform will be either olive drab or khaki, whichever is desired by the squad, together with leggings, campaign hat, suspender belt, haversack with mess kit, canteen and rifle (without collar roll). Squads will start at nine a.m. from in front of the state house, Boston. The route will be determined later and must be followed by all squads. Any gait is permissible, but all members of a squad must keep together at distances of not over three paces. The entire distance must be accomplished on foot, either walking or running, and no food or refreshments must be taken except what is carried on the person from the start. Halts and gaits are at the discretion of the squad commander. The squad which arrives first at the close order formation, at the lower step of the front entrance of the Lowell armory, with all its members present, will be the winner. If sufficient entries are received, second and third prizes will be given and prizes for the members of the winning squads. Entry fee will be \$2 for each squad and must be sent to Capt. Gardner Pearson, together with a list of the names of members of the squad or squads, on or before noon, Saturday, April 16, 1910. One or more squads may be entered from each company.

The announcement that Sheriff Dana O. Coolidge, of Franklin county, had called out Co. K, 2d Regiment of Maine, at Farmington, March 26, proved so effective in casting a calm over the strike situation at the International Paper Company's mills there and in Chisholm, an adjoining village, that it was believed that the Militia would not be needed.

As an early start in preparation for the summer's work Capt. Q. A. Reitzel, of Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania, of Lancaster, has just inaugurated tactical walks for his men. Squads are now being taken to the country and instructed in patrol duty, observations and map reading, and their traps are intended to season the men to getting over the ground.

At the election ordered for colonel of the coast artillery corps of Massachusetts, at the South Armory, March 16, Lieut. Col. Walter E. Lombard was unanimously chosen to the office, made vacant by the resignation of Col. Charles R. Nutter. Major Frederic S. Howes was unanimously elected lieutenant colonel, and Capt. E. Dwight Fullerton, the regimental adjutant, was elected major. Colonel Lombard has been in the Militia since 1879, and a part of the time served in the District of Columbia National Guard. Major Howes enlisted in the corps, then the 1st Regiment, in 1888. Major Fullerton joined the regiment in 1895. Colonel Lombard has appointed 1st Lieut. Frederic L. Woods to be regimental adjutant, the position vacated by the election of Major Fullerton. Captain Woods enlisted in the regiment seven years ago.

The coming "Camp of Instruction for Commissioned Officers" of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to be held at Mt. Gretna, May 19-23, promises to be very largely attended. From all sections come reports of officers accepting the invitation. The camp will be established from Friday, May 20, to Monday, May 23, inclusive. Officers intending to participate are required to reach the camp not later than Thursday evening, May 19. Official announcement is made of the camp of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, for eight days, from July 14 to 23, both inclusive. The location of the camp and the dates within those given, when each organization will participate, will be promulgated in future orders.

The resignation of Lieut. Schuyler B. Peck, battalion adjutant of the 47th N.Y., has been received by Colonel Barthman for the second time. The Rev. Roland Stafford Dawson has tendered his resignation as chaplain of the regiment because of removal to New Jersey.

### 12TH NEW YORK.—COL. G. R. DYER.

No reviewing officer was ever accorded so rousing a reception by the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., as was Mayor William J. Gaynor on the night of March 29. The Mayor went to the armory feeling very tired from his heavy official duties, but as he later told the officers, he began to feel refreshed after he entered the building and witnessed the enthusiasm of the audience and the fine display of the regiment, and as the evening advanced he felt like a three-year-old. Seldom, if ever, did the 12th make a better showing, in all that goes to make up an efficient, reliable and properly drilled body of men, and the event ranks among the best military displays seen in any armory this season.

The Mayor became so interested that he was in no hurry to go home, and after all the military exercises were concluded he was introduced personally to all the officers of the regiment and a number of special guests, and then complimented Colonel Dyer and his officers on the fine display he had witnessed. The Mayor also said: "While I hope I may never see the time that it will be necessary to order the 12th Regiment to suppress disorder, still if it ever should be necessary I feel sure it can be relied upon to perform its duty and also use discretion." The Mayor next led the grand march with Mrs. Quarrier, wife of Capt. A. B. Quarrier, in galant style, and during the evolution must have marched about a mile and he looked as if he enjoyed it. Other officers of the regiment and special guests also followed behind the Mayor, among them being Major and Mrs. N. B. Burr, Capt. Monson Morris and Miss Gaynor, daughter of the Mayor, Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, wife of Captain Wadsworth, Mrs. Dyer, wife of Colonel Dyer, Mrs. Reginald L. Foster, wife of Major Foster, Mrs. Remsen Cole, and Miss Cole, and a long column of members of the regiment and friends. The Mayor also stayed for the collation.

The military exercises of the evening consisted of a review under command of Colonel Dyer, evening parade under command of Lieut. Col. T. W. Huston, and regimental drill under command of Colonel Dyer, commands being given by the bugle. The regiment was divided into the usual three battalions, commanded, respectively, by Majors Burr, De Russy and Foster. Lieut. C. J. Ahern was detailed as aid to the Major and Pvt. Frank J. Clark as orderly.

While the Mayor was passing around the lines during the standing review he noticed the long strings of medals on the coats of some of the distinguished marksmen of national reputation and asked Colonel Dyer about them. Among these well known shots were Sergt. Major Charles M. Smith, Post Q.M. Sergt. George Donovan, Pvt. A. B. Van Heusen, Comsy. Sergt. Frank J. Loughlin, Color Sergt. John McDermott, 1st Sergt. James F. Dowling and Capt. W. E. Davis.

During the evening Co. B, Captain Downs, was formally presented with the Butt trophy for rifle shooting by teams of ten men. Among the special guests present were Major H. H. Benham, U.S.A., Col. Edward Duffy, Major David Banks, Jr., Capt. J. W. Elmes, Lieut. W. H. Folsom, N.G.N.Y., and Col. H. A. Dyer, of Providence.

Company A has elected Mr. Amédée Spadone, a graduate

of Princeton, second lieutenant in Capt. Monson Morris, who served with the regiment in the U.S. Service in 1898, and who has been an officer of many parts, has resigned on account of business, much to the regret of his company.

### 13TH NEW YORK.—COL. C. O. DAVIS.

Lieut. Col. William C. Rafferty, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., reviewed the 13th N.Y., under command of Col. C. O. Davis, at the armory on the night of March 28. The exhibition, taken as a whole, was one of the best that has been seen at the Summer Avenue armory for a long time. It consisted of a regimental drill and review under Colonel Davis, and evening parade under Colonel Ashley, and an exhibition of target practice. The regiment was divided into the usual three battalions, consisting of four companies of twenty-four files, the battalion commanders being Majors George W. Rodgers, Sydney Grant and George H. Kemp.

The work at all of the guns was by far the most interesting and effective that has been witnessed at the armory for some time past. The 4-inch rapid fire gun, the 8-inch B.L. rifle and the 12-inch mortar were manned by the 11th, 2d and 9th Companies, respectively, while the 3d Company did guard duty.

The reviewing officer and special guests were entertained at a collation, and here Lieutenant Colonel Rafferty expressed his appreciation of the exhibition and referred to the coming tour of the regiment at Fort H. G. Wright, where, he said, he knew officers and men would find much pleasure, though they are going there principally for instruction and improvement. He said he hoped that all or most of the companies would have service practice.

### 22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

The annual inspection and muster of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., was held at the armory on the night of March 23, and the muster showed a net gain of twenty-four in membership, when compared to last year's muster; 756 officers and men were present and 11 absent, while last year the figures were 733 present and 10 absent. Col. W. M. Black, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., represented the War Department, while the state was represented by Lieut. Col. G. A. Wingate, B. McAlpin and Capt. W. B. Bunnell and Capt. C. Vanderbilt.

At the request of Colonel Black one company gave an exhibition of pontoon bridge building, while men from other companies were ordered to demonstrate what they knew about other features of engineering work. While much remains to be done, generally speaking, the inspection was very good, especially considering the limited time the command has for study and the means. The armory, though in poor repair in many respects, was found to be as clean and as well cared for as possible, and its condition reflected great credit on the command.

The official figures of the muster follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F.S. and N.C.S. ....	21	1	22
Post N.C.S. ....	3	0	3
Band ....	25	0	25
Company A ....	65	2	67
B. ....	51	2	53
C. ....	51	1	52
D. ....	54	0	54
E. ....	58	0	58
F. ....	79	2	81
G. ....	63	1	64
H. ....	66	1	67
I. ....	55	0	55
K. ....	49	0	49
L. ....	64	0	64
M. ....	52	1	53
Totals ..... 756	11	767	

The enlisted band of the regiment, which has been making excellent progress under Chief Musician Matt, played during the entire evening, an innovation that was highly appreciated.

The regiment was reviewed on the night of March 28 by Major General Roe, who was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Wingate, Ladd, Hurry, Stearns and Bunnell and Captain Green, of his staff. It was the last review of the season and was highly successful, the regiment, under command of Colonel Hotchkiss, making an excellent appearance in the review and parade.

After the review the following presentations were made: Officers' trophy, for rifle teams of ten, to Co. H; Public School Athletic League trophy, for excellence in cordage work, to Co. M; O'Brien trophy, for intercompany relay race, to Co. L; Sachs trophy, for novice points in athletic games, to Co. F; Athletic Association trophy, for points in athletic games, to Co. A.

An interesting competition in pontoon bridge building, be-

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tween Co. A, Captain Porter, and Co. E, Captain Onderdonk, was won by the latter company in twelve and one-quarter minutes after a close contest, only a few seconds separating the contestants. The judges were Lieut. Col. George W. Bunnell, Chief Engineer on the staff of General Roe, and Capt. E. F. MacGroarty, of Co. I. General Roe expressed himself as highly pleased at the showing made by the regiment.

Great sympathy is expressed for the sad loss sustained by Major Daniel J. Murphy, whose aged mother died suddenly just after the close of the military exhibition.

### NEW JERSEY.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Military Code Commission of New Jersey, bills have been introduced in the Legislature making important changes which are generally favored by officers. One bill provides that all commissions shall expire by limitation when the holder reaches the age of sixty-four years, and that the holder of said commission shall be as of the same grade at the time of the termination of such commission in the National Guard of this state upon the retired list.

Another bill provides that commissioned officers must be citizens of the United States, of the age of eighteen years and upward; the major general must have been in the Service for at least seven successive years, brigadier general for at least five successive years, colonel at least three successive years, and lieutenant colonel and major of the line at least two successive years; captains and lieutenants for at least three successive years. It also defines the length of service of members of the Signal Corps and staff of the several departmental officers. It is also provided that the State Military Board, as a commission, purchase a tract of land within the state suitable for the encampment of the National Guard. The cost of said land shall be met from the proceeds of sale of portions of the camp grounds at Sea Girt. The payment of twenty-five cents each for the attendance of members at all drills and ceremonies to enlisted men of the National Guard and Naval Reserves, and a fine of fifty cents for non-attendance.

Another bill provides that the Adjutant General shall be commissioned with the rank of brigadier general, and one assistant with the rank of colonel, one deputy with the rank of colonel, two adjutants general with the rank of colonel, and one with the rank of lieutenant colonel, who shall perform such duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Adjutant General. Similar changes are made in the offices of brigadier general, inspector general, surgeon general, and judge advocate general. The 1st Troop, Captain Bryant, will be reviewed at its armory by General Wanzer on April 7.

During the period from April 1 to Oct. 31, 1910, a camp of instruction in rifle practice is established on the rifle range at the state camp, Sea Girt, N.J.

The 1st Troop, N.G.N.J., Captain Bryant, will parade for review in its armory at Roseville, N.J., by Gen. P. F. Wauser, on Thursday night, April 7.

### OHIO.

Adj't. Gen. Charles C. Weybrecht, of Ohio, has issued a very handy roster of the National Guard and Naval Militia of his state, which number 532 officers and 6,065 enlisted men. Major Gen. Charles Dick, whose headquarters are at Akron, is the commanding general, and the other commanding officers are as follows:

Engineer Battalion, Major John R. McQuigg, Cleveland; Battery A, 1st Lieut. Q. A. Knish, Cleveland; Battery B, Capt. G. S. Taylor, Toledo; Troop A, Capt. W. M. Scodell, Cleveland; Troop B, Capt. R. W. Kinney, Columbus; 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. V. McMaken, Toledo; 1st Infantry, Col. C. F. Hale, Jr., Cincinnati; 2d Infantry, Col. E. S. Bryant, Bloomingdale; 3d Infantry, Col. H. G. Casow, Dayton; 6th Infantry, Col. L. W. Howard, Toledo; 9th Infantry, Major John G. Fulton, Cleveland; Signal Corps, Capt. H. B. Kirkland, Toledo.

Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. John C. Speaks, Columbus; 4th Infantry, Col. B. L. Bargar, Columbus; 5th Infantry, Col. C. X. Zimmerman, Cleveland; 7th Infantry, Col. H. Knox, Marietta; 8th Infantry, Col. E. V. Vollrath, Bucyrus, and 2d Co., Signal Corps, Capt. L. W. Jaquith, Columbus.

There are also two ambulance companies—one in Toledo and the other in Cleveland—and also a hospital section in Cincinnati.

The 1st Battalion of Naval Militia is under command of Lieut. Comdr. A. K. Nicklett, with headquarters on the U.S.S. Essex at Toledo, and the 2d Battalion is under command of Lieut. C. B. Haskins, with headquarters on the U.S.S. Dorotha at Cleveland.

In the annual report of Small-arms Firing for 1909, prepared by Lieut. Col. C. B. Winder, I.S.A.P., it is shown that there was a large increase in qualifications over the year 1908. During 1909 the number of qualifications were 268 experts, 115 sharpshooters and 1,938 marksmen and the figure of merit was 64.34. In 1908 there were 154 experts, 82 sharpshooters and 938 marksmen figure of merit 45.05.

The 2d Infantry leads the state in marksmanship, with the high figure of merit of 91.81. Out of an aggregate strength of 662 officers and men it qualified 38 experts, 26 sharpshooters and 405 marksmen. The next best organization was the 5th Infantry, with a figure of merit of 88.67. Co. H, 2d Inf., Capt. C. S. Hatfield, had the highest figure of merit in the state, viz., 131.50, and Troop A was second, with 120.33. There were thirty-two companies with a figure of merit of seventy-five or greater.

### NAVAL MILITIA.

Preliminary steps have been taken to form a naval militia for Seattle, Wash. An organization has been formed, and the Navy Department has promised the use of the monitor Cheyenne, formerly the Wyoming, for use by the militia after it is mustered into the state service.

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## PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR THE ARMY.

The officers at Fort Meyer and the Army War College are testing a revised system of physical exercise for Army officers, which it is proposed to embody in the form of a G.O., substituting the instructions which follow for those published in G.O. No. 79, W.D., May 14, 1908.

1. The principal purpose of instituting an annual physical test was to render it necessary for officers, especially those approaching the close of middle life, to adopt such measures and pursue such habits as are best calculated to maintain a physical condition which will enable them to be always fit for active field service and in condition to perform as high a class and as large a quantity of office work as possible. To this end, regular physical exercise throughout the year is deemed essential.

All officers on the active list of the Army will hereafter be expected to take such constant and regular physical exercise as may be necessary to keep themselves, at all times, in fit condition to perform any duty that may reasonably be expected to fall to them.

The habitual exercise should be appropriate to such duties as are liable to be encountered in field service and should involve, as a rule, not less than six miles per day, riding on horseback, for all mounted officers, or three miles per day, marching at quick or double time at regulation rates, for all officers not mounted.

2. Officers will, therefore, when not sick, absent with leave, or on duty in the field, for each of the six working days of each week throughout the year, in the open air as a rule, ride six or march three miles, within an hour. This exercise will be in addition to that incident to the regular performance of duties at their stations, except on those days when active participation in outdoor drills (or drills in riding or drill halls), field exercises or practice marches has involved for them an amount of actual physical exertion equivalent to riding six miles or marching three miles in one hour. The required exercise may, by written authority of commanding officers, be varied by substituting equivalent athletic exercises, generally in the open air, but in gymsnasiums when medical officers deem special gymnastic exercises called for by exceptional physical conditions. The required or substituted exercise need not necessarily be taken daily during those months in which an officer shall ride not less than 150 miles or cover on foot not less than 75 miles or take the equivalent thereof in drills in halls or outdoors, field exercises and practice marches.

The following certificate will be required of each officer at the time of his annual physical examination:

I certify that I have taken exercise in full compliance with G.O. No. 79, W.D., 1910, except as follows and for the following reasons:

The certificate will be prepared and signed upon the blank form used for the report of physical examination, and no medical officer will certify as to the physical condition of an officer at the annual examination until after the officer shall have prepared and signed the required statement, showing either compliance with this regulation or reasons for failure to do so.

Wherever duties assigned an officer are of such a nature as to preclude the taking of the regular exercise referred to above, special reports will be made at once by him, through military channels, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

No officer will be permitted to excuse himself from taking exercise on account of sickness, but must in all cases be regularly excused by a surgeon, except when on detached service under such circumstances that the services of an attending physician are not available. In these cases officers will include in their certificates a statement covering the dates, inclusive, on which they were prevented by sickness from taking the prescribed exercise.

3. Division and department commanders will cause all field officers within the geographical limits of their commands to be examined physically once in each fiscal year, preferably sometime during the three months beginning about Aug. 1 in the United States and Alaska, and about Dec. 1 in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Examinations and tests may take place at other seasons when necessary, but no officer will be required to take more than one examination or test during any one fiscal year.

Whenever practicable this examination will be conducted by two medical officers (one at least of whom shall be an officer of the Medical Corps), who will follow the procedure set forth in the blank form issued for the purpose. (Form No. 377, A.G.O.)

As soon as possible after said physical examination, an opportunity will be afforded all officers referred to in Par. 3 (with exceptions noted in subsequent paragraphs) to take riding tests to consist of marches of 36 miles per day for three consecutive days for all field officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery and 30 miles per day for three consecutive days for all other officers above the rank of captain. These tests will be conducted under the immediate supervision of commanding generals or of officers of their commands of appropriate rank.

Each of the three marches required will be made in accordance with the methods prescribed in Sec. 160, Field Service Regulations. Two of them will be concluded within seven hours and thirty minutes each after starting, and one within six hours and thirty minutes, all to include proper rests.

The annual riding tests for officers serving in the tropics will cover, in the same time, five-sixths of the distance required of officers serving elsewhere.

As soon as possible after concluding the third day's march, and in no case more than three hours thereafter, each officer taking the test will again be examined by the medical officers referred to in Par. 3, who will make report in accordance with directions found on the blank form.

So far as consistent with proper military interests, the

physical examination and test of officers serving within the geographical limits of a division or department, but not ordinarily under the jurisdiction of the commander thereof, will be conducted so as to cause the least possible interference with the regular duties of these officers.

Should the medical officers certify, in the case of any officer, after the physical examination prescribed in Par. 3, that he cannot, without seriously endangering his health, take the physical test herein prescribed, he will not be allowed to take it, provided the officer supervising the test approves the finding of the medical officers. Should this officer not approve such finding, he will at once report the case, through military channels, with his views thereon, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the action of the Secretary of War. In the absence of such certificate by the medical officers, no officer who desires to take the test will be prohibited from so doing. Any officer who prefers either retirement after 30 years' service or examination by a retiring board to undergoing the test will be permitted to make appropriate application to the proper authority.

5. Field officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will take a marching test in lieu of the riding test prescribed in Par. 4, and under the same provisions as to physical examinations before and after the test as apply in the case of officers taking the riding test. This will consist of a march of 54 miles, to be made in three consecutive days and in a total of 20 hours, including rests, the march on any one day to be during consecutive hours. Should any of these officers prefer, and if it be practicable, they may be permitted to take the riding test prescribed in Par. 4 instead of this marching test.

6. Side arms need not be worn while taking exercise or tests.

7. Field officers of the permanent staff corps, not detailed from the line, engaged upon civil work of a technical character, who have reached an age and rank which render it highly improbable that they will ever be assigned to any duty requiring participation in active military operations in the field, may, upon their own application, forwarded through military channels to the Adjutant General of the Army, be excused from the physical test (but not the physical examination) prescribed above. Such a request, however, if granted, will be regarded by the executive authority as a conclusive reason for not selecting them for any future promotion in Volunteer rank or for assignment or promotion to positions involving active participation in field operations of the line of the Army during war.

Though all officers will be examined physically once each fiscal year, no officer over 62 years of age will be required to take the physical test, but any such officer may be permitted to do so on his own application, provided the medical officer making the physical examination does not certify that he cannot take it without seriously endangering his health.

8. Division and department commanders will cause each officer below the grade of major within the geographical limits of their respective commands to be examined physically once each fiscal year, during the same periods prescribed in Par. 3. This examination will be made by any medical officer serving with the Army, and whenever practicable at the station of the officer examined. The procedure set forth in the blank form provided for the purpose (Form No. 378, A.G.O.) will be followed in these examinations.

9. All reports of results of examinations and tests will be made on blank forms referred to above.

10. The provisions of G.O. No. 240, W.D., 1907, as to the attendance of all officers at practice marches and as to affording opportunity for Infantry captains to cultivate horsemanship, will be closely observed, and a special report made, through military channels, to the Adjutant General of the Army, in each case where an officer fails out on practice marches or fails to make the same without having been excused by proper authority.

## ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

We publish more fully the following War Department General Orders, which were noted in brief in our issue of March 12, G.O. 30, 32 and 36:

G.O. 30, FEB. 23, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Par. 28, 29 and 30, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows, to take effect upon the conclusion of the final competitive examinations of enlisted men for the year 1910:

28. A soldier to be eligible to compete for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant must be a citizen of the United States, unmarried, and under 30 years of age on the 1st day of July of the year in which he is to enter the competition, and must have served honorably not less than two years in the Army as an enlisted man on or before that date; he must also be physically sound, of good moral character before and after enlistment, and must be an enlisted man of the Army at the date of his application and of his examination, and, if appointed a second lieutenant, must be an enlisted man at the date of his appointment.

29. An enlisted man who desires to appear for examination will submit through military channels an application so that it will reach the department commander on or before January 1 of the year in which he desires to take the examination. An application received after that date will not be considered unless it be shown that the delay was through no fault of the applicant. Company commanders in forwarding such applications will verify the statements of service as given, and will state specifically whether, in their opinion, the soldier fulfills each of the conditions required by the preceding paragraph, and will add their remarks as to the aptitude of the applicant for the position sought. Post commanders will, upon the receipt of such applications, cause the applicants to be examined by a medical officer as to their physical qualifications, and will forward the report of such examination with the applications, adding their remarks as to the aptitude of the applicants for the position sought.

30. With a view to the selection of proper enlisted men for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant each department commander will, as soon as practicable after January 15 of each year, convene a board of five officers, two of whom shall be medical officers, for the preliminary examination of the soldiers of his command who are legally qualified therefor, with a view to determining their eligibility for the final examination. This board will institute a rigid inquiry into the character, capacity, record and qualifications of the several candidates, and will recommend no one for the final examination who is not able to establish his fitness for promotion to the entire satisfaction of the board. Each year in which there remain vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant for appointment to which enlisted men are eligible, the War Department will on July 1 or subsequent thereto convene a board of five officers before which those who have successfully passed the departmental boards will appear to compete in the final examination for appointment to such vacancies.

II.—Par. 319, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

319. The purchase from regimental, bakery, company or mess funds of any article which can be obtained on requisition from a supply department is forbidden, except that, with the approval of the post commander, such articles may be purchased if necessity exists for their immediate use and they are not on hand for issue at the post.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 32, FEB. 25, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Par. 9, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

9. The following are the grades of rank of officers and non-commissioned officers:

1. Lieutenant general.
2. Major general.
3. Brigadier general.
4. Colonel.
5. Lieutenant colonel.
6. Major.
7. Captain.
8. First lieutenant.
9. Second lieutenant.
10. Veterinarian, cavalry and field artillery.
11. Cadet.
12. (a) Sergeant major, regimental; sergeant major, senior

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grade, Coast Artillery Corps; (b) master electrician, Coast Artillery Corps; master signal electrician; chief musician; (c) engineer, Coast Artillery Corps.

13. Ordnance sergeant; post commissary sergeant; post quartermaster sergeant; sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps; first-class signal sergeant; electrician sergeant, first class, Coast Artillery Corps.

14. Quartermaster sergeant and commissary sergeant, regimental; electrician sergeant, second class, Coast Artillery Corps.

15. Sergeant major, squadron and battalion; sergeant major, junior grade, Coast Artillery Corps; color sergeant; battalion quartermaster sergeant, engineers and field artillery.

16. (a) First sergeant; drum major; (b) principal musician.

17. Sergeant; quartermaster sergeant, company; stable sergeant.

18. (a) Corporal; (b) fireman, Coast Artillery Corps. In each grade and subgrade, date of commission, appointment, or warrant, determines the order of precedence.

II.—The seventeenth section of the table in Par. 1053, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. II, G.O. No. 162, W.D., Oct. 13, 1908, is further amended to read as follows:

above grade number 16, paragraph 9, principal musicians, chief trumpeters and firemen, Coast Artillery Corps, each.. 1 .. 1/2 1 1/4 1-3 1 .. ..

[Note.—The remainder of the order, viz., Par. III, amending A.R. 125, 187, 470, 471 and 472½, and Par. IV, further amending A.R. 469, is as it appeared on page 813, our issue of March 12.]

G.O. 36, MARCH 1, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Par. 1478, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 210, W.D., Oct. 21, 1909, is further amended to read as follows:

1478. Hospital charges will be as follows: For retired enlisted men and civilian employees of the Army, and for enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, 40 cents a day, except that in Alaska, whenever necessary to protect the hospital fund against actual loss, charges for civilian employees may be not to exceed 60 cents a day; for officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, warrant officers of the Navy, contract surgeons and dental surgeons, and civilian seamen and river boatmen (the last two classes admitted only on permit issued by a medical officer of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service or a customs officer), and civilians admitted as provided in the preceding paragraph, \$1 a day. When deemed advisable by the post commander, civilian employees who so desire may be admitted to the officers' ward and mess and charged \$1 a day. The money received will be accounted for with the hospital fund. No charge will be made for the subsistence of officers, contract surgeons and dental surgeons in field hospitals unless the duration of the stay in such hospitals is longer than forty-eight hours.

Officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia while attending national rifle contests or joint camps of instruction may be admitted to field hospitals of the Army on the approval, respectively, of the executive officer of the national matches or the commanding officer of the joint camp of instruction. The charges for subsistence to reimburse hospital funds will be at the rate of 50 cents a day for each officer and 30 cents a day for each enlisted man of the Militia. The hospital charges for subsistence of enlisted men and the cost of the medicines used in the treatment of officers and enlisted men will constitute charges against the allotments, under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, to the state, territory, or District of Columbia, to the Militia of which the patients respectively belong.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 4, MARCH 22, 1910, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Request having been made for decision on certain points in the Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, the War Department has answered the questions as follows:

1. Par. 87 states that "a soldier having qualified in any course will not again fire that course during his current enlistment." Does this apply to men who qualified during the seasons of 1908 and 1909?

Answer. In the affirmative.

2. If a man only qualifies as marksman in one season, will he be required to make ninety points in the next season in order to qualify as sharpshooter, or will his first season's score be considered, and a total of 415 points be required?

Answer. A soldier who qualified as marksman in 1909 will, in order to qualify as sharpshooter in 1910, if still in the same enlistment, be required to make eighty-five per centum in estimating distances, at least ninety points in the sharpshooter's course and an aggregate of not less than 415 points in the sharpshooter's course fired in 1910 and 415 points in the marksman's course fired in 1909.

3. Will an officer who has previously qualified as sharpshooter be required to make ninety points to requalify, or will the total in his former season be considered in making the total of 415? If the 415 points are required, does this apply to those who qualified as sharpshooters in the seasons of 1908 and 1909?

Answer. An officer who was classified as a sharpshooter in 1909 retains that classification for 1910 if he fires the complete course prescribed for an expert rifleman and does not qualify in that grade. An officer who qualified in 1908 and did not fire in 1909 was not classified as a sharpshooter in 1909 as holdover qualifications were no longer authorized. An officer

who qualified as sharpshooter in 1908, but who fired and failed to be reclassified as a sharpshooter in 1909, received the classification of marksman. Such an officer to be classified as a sharpshooter in 1910 must make at least ninety points in the sharpshooter's course, and these points, added to those in the marksman's course made at the time of qualifying as a marksman, must not be less than 415. In case it is impossible for an officer to obtain his scores made at the time of qualifying as a marksman he is authorized to again fire record practice, marksman's course.

4. In using the sling in connection with one arm may it be passed over the shoulder of that arm?

Answer: The language used in Par. 89, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, is clear and explicit and is easily understood. No further answer can be made to this query unless the manner in which it is proposed to use the sling around the shoulder is set forth in detail.

By command of Major General Grant:

STEPHEN C. MILLS, Colonel, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.*

W. H. G. asks: Enlisted Sept. 20, 1899, in Co. A, 40th Inf., Volunteers; discharged June 24, 1901. Enlisted in Regular Army Oct. 19, 1908; what is my pay status? Answer: First enlistment.

A SOLDIER asks: Is it possible for a soldier to obtain discharge without purchase by receiving an appointment to a Federal Civil Service position? Answer: No; see G.O. 13, W.D., 1909.

M. G. G. asks: Why is the letter "J" omitted when naming the companies of a regiment? Answer: The designation of companies by letter goes back to a time in history when there was no letter "J" in the alphabet. The great similarity between the written letters "I" and "J" would of itself justify the use of but one of these characters in this way.

READER.—We can supply the 1909 edition of the Navy Regulations at \$1.50. You might be able to secure the changes since publication by applying to the Navy Department.

A. S. asks: I will be discharged on Jan. 19, 1911, on which date I will have completed thirty years' service. Can I retire on that date or will it be necessary for me to re-enlist? Answer: Make application through the channel before expiration of present enlistment.

CONSTANT READER asks: (1) When will the 15th Cavalry go to the Philippines? (2) What is the color of a Medical Reserve Corps officer's dress uniform? Answer: (1) Not this year. (2) The Medical Reserve Corps officers wear the same uniform in color, cut, etc., that any other officers wear.

S. W. C. asks: (1) What is the next mine company, C.A.C., to be assigned to foreign service? (2) When is the 107th Co., Mine, C.A.C., due for foreign service? (3) Will a private be compelled to have two years' service to go with his company if it is assigned to foreign service? Answer: (1) and (2) Not determined. (3) No.

H. asks: Has there been at any time since the promulgation of the Physical Test order an order issued or permission granted for officers on staff duty in Washington to absent themselves from their desks so many hours a week for the purpose of keeping themselves in physical fitness by horseback riding or walking? Answer: There has been no order on the subject, but last summer word was sent around to bureaus heads to allow officers to have three afternoons each for physical exercise. The practice has fallen into disuse.

C. C. B.—The private on detached service as clerk Adjutant General's office of his department is performing a military duty, similar, so far as pay goes, to that of company clerk. Years ago thirty-five cents a day was paid for such service, but a change in the language of the Army Appropriation bill imposed a restriction on payment for extra duty. Fairly, this duty should be paid for in the usual manner, but, in fact, at this time and so far back as 1899 (we have not taken time to examine the annual appropriation bill further back), there has been no authority for making the payment.

D. H. H. K. asks: From whom may I procure a copy of the "History of the 16th U.S. Infantry," and a copy of the "21st U.S. Infantry"? Answer: A letter addressed to the adjutants of these regiments will bring you the information desired.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON HORSEMANSHIP.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 22, 1910.

During the past three weeks interest in equestrian sports at Fort Sam Houston has been intense. The Fort Sam Houston polo tournament for the St. Anthony cups, Feb. 28 to March 5, was the first event of its kind in the Southwest. The Army polo players deserve great credit for arranging the events and for going into them, well knowing that their mounts and their inexperience marked them beforehand for defeat. They lost to Midland in the first game. Deer Park beat Fort Worth in the second, and then won the cup by defeating Midland in the final event. Fort Worth then beat Fort Sam Houston in the consolation event for the Business Men's Cup. Lieutenant Greble, 3d Field Art., played on the winning team. The team was: Churchill, No. 1; Hughes, No. 2; Smith and T. J. Johnson, No. 3, and Hennessy, No. 4.

The San Antonio horse show derived much of its success from Army entries, exhibits and interest. Each night a squad of the 3d Cavalry, under Sgt. H. Hadley, Troop L, gave an excellent exhibition of Cavalry bareback drill. All the hunting and jumping classes were won by Army horses, and many of the winners throughout the show came from the post.

Due to their success in San Antonio, the management of the Fort Worth horse show invited a representation from the garrison to attend the Fort Worth horse show later in the month. Authority from the War Department to carry officers on detached service was obtained, and on the 11th thirty horses and twelve ponies were shipped to Fort Worth. On the 13th the following officers left the post, to take part in the horse show and polo tournament: Captain Harper and Lieutenants Comly, Bristol, Disque, H. B. and J. B. Johnson, 3d Cav.; and Captains Hennessy and McIntyre and Lieutenants Hollyday, Churchill and Hughes, 3d Art. Lieutenant Colonel Greble was a judge during the classes in which he was not interested. In addition to the officers, Mrs. A. McIntyre, Mrs. H. B. Johnson, Miss Anna Greble, Miss Mildred Greble, Miss Genevieve Morlan and Miss Claude Coleman were guests of the Country Club and very popular exhibitors at the horse show. Ladies riding over jumps furnished a great thrill for the spectators, many of whom had never heard of such a thing; and the pluck and skill of the Army girls and their guests were much admired.

In addition to the horse show, the Fort Sam Houston team took part with credit in a polo tournament held at the Fort Worth Country Club. On Monday they defeated the Midland team 4 to 1%. This same team had been the runner-up in the Fort Sam Houston tournament of the week previous and was considered far stronger than the Army team. On Wednesday, in the finals for the cup, the Army team lost to Fort Worth by the close score of 4% to 3%. Fort Worth borrowed many Midland ponies and took a back from Midland. On Friday the Army was again obliged to play Midland in a consolation game. The ponies were exhausted, even before the game began, and the Army team went down to defeat, 7 to 1.

Fort Sam Houston had but twelve ponies. They were forced to play three games in one week and to travel fifty-four miles of road between games to get to the polo field. All the other ponies were stabled on the club grounds. The showing made by the team in the first game was creditable, and their defeat in the other two games was to have been expected. The line-up was: Churchill, No. 1; Greble, No. 2; Hughes, No. 3; Hennessy, No. 4.



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A list of the winning Army entries at the horse shows is appended:

San Antonio Horse Show, March 2-5, 1910.

First night.—Officers' horses (to be proficient in military school work, broken to use of saber and pistol, and able to jump 3½ feet without wings): 1st, Lieut. Bristol's Newmarket; 2d, Capt. Hennessy's Dixie Gold; 3d, Capt. Hennessy's King. Combination horse—3 gaited: 2d, Capt. Cusack's Dandy; 3d, Capt. Hennessy's King. Lightweight hunters: 1st, Lieut. Churchill's Virginia; 2d, Lieut. Disque's Fred; 3d, Lieut. Greble's Dan, ridden by Lieut. Greble.

Second night.—Pony hacks: 1st, Capt. McIntyre's Texas, ridden by Mrs. McIntyre; 2d, Capt. Hennessy's Flash. Midweight hunters: 1st, Lieut. Churchill's Virginia; 2d, Lieut. Disque's Fred; 3d, Dynamite, Troop L, 3d Cav., ridden by Sergt. H. Hadley. Ladies' saddle horses: 1st, Lieut. Nelson's Frijoles, ridden by Mrs. McIntyre; 2d, Mrs. Swearingen's Iona, ridden by Miss Mildred Greble. Military jumping (to show schooling, manners and courage): 1, stone wall; 2, three-panel fence, highest to be taken; 3, water jump; 4, wagon tongue jump; 5, dining table set with dishes and cloth: 1st, Capt. Harper's Carleton; 2d, Capt. Hennessy's Dixie Gold; 3d, Col. Greble's Dan, ridden by Lieut. Greble.

Third night.—Saddle horses, 3 gaits: 1st, Lieut. Churchill's Virginia; 2d, Lieut. Nelson's Frijoles, ridden by Mrs. McIntyre; 3d, Col. Greble's Jack, ridden by Miss Mildred Greble. Steeplechase (1½ miles, eighteen jumps): 2d, Lieut. Churchill's Virginia; 3d, Col. Greble's Dan, ridden by Lieut. Greble. Note.—This was intended to be for amateurs only carrying at least 150 pounds, but by error conditions were not published and the entry of a steeplechase horse ridden by a small boy was accepted. Colonel Greble's horse led until the last jump and then tired, and was passed by the winner and by Virginia; both Army horses carried sixty pounds more than the winner.

Matinée.—Gallery drag hunt, prize for best hunting form: 1st, Lieut. Greble's Latji, ridden by Miss Mildred Greble; 2d, Lieut. Churchill's Virginia; 3d, Col. Greble's Dan, ridden by Lieut. Greble. Steeplechase (1½ miles, eighteen jumps): 2d, Lieut. Churchill's Virginia; 3d, Col. Greble's Dan, ridden by Lieut. Greble. Note.—This was intended to be for amateurs only carrying at least 150 pounds, but by error conditions were not published and the entry of a steeplechase horse ridden by a small boy was accepted. Colonel Greble's horse led until the last jump and then tired, and was passed by the winner and by Virginia; both Army horses carried sixty pounds more than the winner.

Port Worth Horse Show, March 14-19, 1910.

March 14.—Ladies' hunters: 1st, Col. Greble's Dan, ridden by Miss Mildred Greble; 2d, Lieut. Greble's St. Angelo, ridden by Miss Morlan; 3d, Lightning, Batterby B, 3d Cav., ridden by Mrs. McIntyre. Note.—This event was so enthusiastically received that it was repeated each night of the show by request of the management; blue ribbons were awarded each night, but no additional prizes. The results were varied, but Mrs. H. B. Johnson, riding Lieut. Disque's Fred, won great applause when she was given the blue on the last night, as she had pluckily attempted unsuitable mounts on the previous nights. Middleweight hunters: 1st, Lieut. Churchill's Virginia; 2d, Lieut. Greble's Dan, ridden by Lieut. Greble; 3d, Capt. Hennessy's King.

March 15.—Best gentleman rider: 1st, Lieut. G. B. Comly, riding Coker; 2d, Capt. A. McIntyre, riding Frijoles; 3d, Lieut. E. S. Hughes, riding Nicotine. Lightweight hunters: 1st, Lieut. Churchill's Virginia, ridden by Miss Mildred Greble; 2d, Lieut. Hollyday's Minerva; 3d, Capt. Hennessy's King. Miss Greble's riding in this event attracted much favorable attention. She rode against twelve men, and handled her horse in perfect form.

March 16.—Ladies' saddle horse: 1st, Lieut. Churchill's Virginia, ridden by Miss Mildred Greble; 2d, Lieut. Nelson's Frijoles, ridden by Mrs. McIntyre; 3d, Col. Greble's Jack, ridden by Miss Mildred Greble. Officers' horses: 1st, Lieut. H. B. Johnson's Nicotine; 2d, Lieut. Disque's Fred; 3d, Lieut. H. B. Johnson's Dick.

March 17.—Best lady rider: 1st, Mrs. McIntyre, riding Texas; 2d, Miss Mildred Greble, riding Jack; 3d Mrs. H. B. Johnson, riding Duchess. High school horse, conformation 20 per cent, performance 70 per cent.: 3d, Boots, Troop K, 3d Cav., trained and ridden by Sergt. Payne, Troop K, Military jumping, best performance over five unusual and difficult jumps, stone wall, 3-panel fence, water jump, wagon pole jump, dining table set with dishes and cloth: 1st, Lieut. Disque's Fred; 2d, Capt. Hennessy's King; 3d, Col. Greble's Dan, ridden by Lieut. Greble.

March 18.—Best lady driver: 2d, Miss Anna Greble. High jump: 1st, Lieut. Hollyday's Minerva (5 ft. 4 ins.); 2d, Lieut. Disque's Fred; 3d, Boots, Troop K, 3d Cav. Saddle horses, 3 gaits: 3d, Lieut. Churchill's Virginia.

March 19.—High school horse, performance alone to count: 2d, Boots, Troop K, 3d Cav., trained and ridden by Sergt. Payne, Troop K. Sergt. Payne's exhibition was a remarkable one; and it is safe to say that every one of the four thousand spectators would have given him the blue ribbon.

The Army may well be proud of a Service horse trained to such perfection by an enlisted man of his own volition and without instruction from his officers.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 29, 1910.

The Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Connecticut leading, filed into the Capes Monday morning, and anchored in the Roads. Later the streets and theaters of Norfolk were thronged with blue-jackets.

At the Armory Hall, Norfolk, Monday evening, an instructive lecture on "Camp Hygiene" was delivered by Major Frederick P. Reynolds, Med. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort

Monroe, to officers of the state Militia. Rear Admiral Harrington, U.S.N., responded to the toast "Our Navy" in his happiest manner before the Delaware Society at their annual banquet at the Lynnhaven Hotel recently. During his stay he has been the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles P. Shaw. Rear Admiral Albert C. Dillingham spent several days on the U.S.S. Salem at the yard last week.

Monday week Commander Evans was host at an attractive dinner on the Salem for Admiral and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Parkes, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Grower, Miss Elizabeth Marshall, Miss Margaret Parker and Lieutenant Gilmer. Commodore and Mrs. Robinson were guests of honor at an oyster roast given by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Grower at Cape Henry Saturday. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Quinby, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spottswood, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook, Col. and Mrs. George Cabell, Mrs. William Kehl, Mrs. Samuel Armstead, Lieutenant Manley, U.S.A., and Mr. Benjamin Watkins Leigh. Capt. and Mrs. Marshall entertained informally at dinner Easter for Commander Evans, Miss Margaret Parker, Miss Elizabeth Marshall and Paymaster Clark. Miss Elizabeth Marshall was hostess at luncheon Monday for Miss Parker, Miss Marjory Staton, Misses Kate and Helen DuBose and Mrs. Horace Laird.

Mrs. A. M. Allen has arrived from Charleston to be the guest of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby. Ensign John H. Newton returned to the U.S.S. Montana Saturday from a week's visit to Carbondale, Pa. Mrs. S. M. Kintner has returned to Pittsburgh after a visit to Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner at their home in Portsmouth. Miss Evelyn Shaw, of Albemarle county, Va., is the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Shaw.

#### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., March 24, 1910.

Friday evening the hop given as a farewell to the ladies and officers of the 14th Cavalry, was the social event of the week. Mrs. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., has entertained indefatigably, and those who have enjoyed her hospitality have been planning numerous affairs in her honor, prevented by her long illness in the hospital. Elaborate and delicious refreshments in charge of Lieut. F. H. Kalde were served at midnight, and the dance was one of the jolliest participated in for some time. Major P. G. Wales, Med. Corps, left this week for San Francisco and has entered the Army General Hospital for treatment.

According to the Secretary of War the old cannon displayed at Fort Mason as trophies captured from the Mexicans in 1846 were never in the hands of Santa Ana's men, and as relics of war they are a pretense. Request has been made for the removal of the guns to this post to be placed about the Gloat monument upon its completion on June 15. The Department says, instead, they will send two old 6-pounds from Benicia.

In the celebration of St. Patrick's day in Monterey, always a great event, Miss Edith Pickering, sister of Capt. J. N. Pickering, 1st Inf., brilliantly sang "Killarney," which was the principal feature in a program given under the auspices of the Monterey Council Knights of Columbus. The rehearsals for the play to be given just after Easter, by the members of St. Mary's Episcopal Guild, are being held almost every day. Those who are to take part from the garrison are Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Mrs. T. W. Brown, Mrs. Kalde, Miss Pickering, Miss Helene Smith and Miss Creary, and all are taking great interest in their work. The proceeds of the entertainment will go into the organ fund of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. F. H. Kalde entertained the garrison members of the amateur play "Young Ladies' Single Blessedness Society" after rehearsal Tuesday evening with a Dutch supper. Mrs. W. H. Johnson entertained the same group after rehearsal Monday with a Welsh rabbit.

Mrs. S. R. Merriman was hostess at a handsome tea at the quarters of her brother, Major W. K. Wright, on Thursday afternoon for all the young ladies and bachelors of the post and the younger set from the surrounding towns. The rooms were fragrant with masses of pink almond blossoms and yellow roses. Among those present from the garrison were Miss H. Smith, Miss Pickering, Miss Creary, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Captains Reed, Baldwin, McMaster, Pickering, Lieutenants Burch, Burnett, Samuelson, Blyth, Croninger, Harris, Robinson, Dravo, Minnigerode, Whittener, James, Evers, Hobson, Oissmith, McGrath, Baker, Dr. Mason and Dr. Lowe. Mrs. J. B. Wilson was removed to the hospital in San Francisco this week, after a serious illness of several months. Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker entertained Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright at an informal dinner on Friday evening, followed by cards. Dr. and Mrs. Casadai spent five days in San Francisco this week.

At an aviation meet at the Del Monte race track Saturday afternoon, before a crowd of 1,200 people, Col. Frank Johnson, of San Francisco, made a successful flight in his Curtiss biplane and was given an ovation by the many officers and ladies of the garrison present. Mr. H. A. Glover spent a few days visiting Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Muhlenberg this week, before continuing his journey to Manila. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Bell and family have returned from an automobile trip to San Francisco and other cities, which occupied ten days, and Friday afternoon all the little garrison friends of Isabella will be entertained at her fifth birthday celebration. Lieut. Bruce Butler, 30th Inf., who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, left Monday for the Presidio of San Francisco. The slight indisposition of Mrs. W. K. Wright caused the postponement of Capt. G. H. Mc-

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Master's dinner party at Hotel Del Monte. The prizes at the Garrison Five Hundred Club, which met at Mrs. Casady's Thursday, were won by Mrs. W. H. Johnson and Miss Creary.

The next fiscal year's appropriation for this post will include the badly needed cement walks. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and family are at Hotel Del Monte and are frequent visitors here to witness the different military formations. Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman were hosts at a pretty dinner Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Bell. Miss Bessie Ashton has returned to San Francisco after a delightful visit with her relatives, Major and Mrs. G. W. McIver. The tactical ride on March 23, participated in by some twenty officers of the 8th Infantry, conducted by Major W. K. Wright, was thoroughly enjoyed. Lieut. Russell James, who has been on a hunting leave, returns to-day. Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schrader, chief Q.M. of this department, completed an inspection Saturday and returned to San Francisco Sunday.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., March 25, 1910.

A little after one o'clock to-day the flag of Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps was hauled down from the receiving ship Independence and the flag of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, the new commandant of the navy yard, hoisted in its stead. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Osterhaus arrived from the East a few days ago and were the guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. John B. Milton at the San Francisco Naval Training Station until this morning. On arriving here they were met by Rear Admiral Phelps and taken to the commandant's residence, where they had luncheon. Rear Admiral Phelps's daughter, Mrs. William Glassford, Jr., acting as hostess in the absence of her mother. Rear Admiral Phelps left later on a special tug for San Francisco, where he will assume his new duties as senior member of the board of survey. Mrs. Phelps, who is an invalid, left on Tuesday for Byron Springs, accompanied by Miss Patty Palmer. They will return later to Oakland, where they have a home.

Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. McAlister, who have made their home here for years, are to leave soon. Chaplain McAlister has taken great interest in St. Peter's Chapel at Mare Island and it is owing to him that the pretty little place of worship now contains memorials to many of the heroic dead of the Service. Mrs. O. W. Koester, who has been visiting relatives in the East, arrived on Wednesday. Comdr. and Mrs. Koester have the quarters formerly occupied by Comdr. and Mrs. Carr. Midshipman J. L. Kaufman spent several days in San Rafael last week at the home of his fiancée, Miss Eliza Draper. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oscar Long, U.S.A., who made their home at Piedmont, entertained at a luncheon at The Palace in San Francisco on Saturday. Mrs. John Irwin and her young daughter, Genevieve, have returned to the coast after a six months' visit to Manila and Japan. During the West Virginia's absence in San Barbara Channel they are visiting Mrs. Irwin's parents. Mr. and Mrs. English in Oakland. They came here for a day or two this week on a visit to Madam Irwin and Miss Lulu Irwin. Lieut. Comdr. Emmet R. Pollock is expecting his mother from the East within the next few weeks to make her home here.

A wireless message from the Pacific Fleet last week requested that a collier be despatched to Santa Barbara with coal for the West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Colo-

rado. The only collier available was the Prometheus, which had not yet been given her dock trial, and as a coal ship due here with fuel had failed to arrive, the ships were forced to come to the yard for coal. The West Virginia and Maryland consumed between 260 and 300 tons of coal per day on the trip from Honolulu, while the California and South Dakota were using only one hundred tons, which was, in part, responsible for the shortage of fuel. The Colorado stopped at the coaling station at Tiburon and the West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania came here Saturday. Coal barges were in waiting and the vessels left Monday for Santa Barbara to finish target practice. They will not return here until April 15 at least.

The South Dakota was released from the new drydock ten days ago and left Monday to meet the Tennessee. The vessels are now on their way to Buenos Ayres. The Washington was released from quarantine at Angel Island last week, and on the 18th sailed for Bremerton to undergo repairs, interrupted by the sickness aboard her.

The Prometheus was given her dock trial on Monday, the 21st, everything working satisfactorily. She is expected to leave on Monday for Tiburon, and after taking on coal will steam outside the heads for her trial trip, probably joining the fleet at Santa Barbara.

Word has been received extending the time for the completion of the Cincinnati and Raleigh, and it is believed they will not be placed in active service until fall.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden was host at a dinner aboard the tug Fortune on Friday, complimentary to Ensign James P. Olding and his bride, who have recently arrived here, having been quietly married in San Francisco, the home of the latter. Miss Minnie Rodgers is to spend a month or two at the Puget Sound Navy Yard as the guest of her uncle, Rear Admiral Rodgers, and Mrs. Rodgers.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 28, 1910.

Mrs. Mary Purcell, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, has returned to her home in Manhattan, Kas. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., retired, and Admiral Sir Percy Scott, of the British navy, were in Kansas City Tuesday, the guests of Mr. A. E. Stilwell, president of the Orient Railway. Lieut. Col. W. A. Glassford, of Fort Omaha, was a guest here Saturday and Sunday.

The Quartermaster baseball team defeated the Co. B, 13th Inf., team Sunday morning by a score of 13 to 3. The Co. H, 13th Inf., nine defeated the colored giants of the school detachment, and Co. L, 13th Inf., Sunday afternoon. The Engineers' Social Club and the Maroon Club, of the Hospital Corps, met together Saturday night in the latter's quarters and had a most enjoyable time. The smoker given by Battery E, 5th Field Art., was a decided success. Capt. Wright Smith, the battery commander, made an address, which was well received.

The baseball team of Co. L, 13th Inf., defeated the quartermaster team Thursday afternoon by a score of 1 to 10. The post team and Co. H, 13th Inf., locked horns on the Infantry drill ground Thursday. The game was scheduled as a practice game for the invincible post team, but in the beginning it looked as if Company H would give them a merry chase. The score was 13 to 5 in favor of the post team.

Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman have arrived at the post from their wedding tour in the East. Lieuts. Arthur Poillon and Henry Gibbons, of Fort Riley, were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle for the Easter vacation.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 26, 1910.

Prior to her departure for Los Angeles Mrs. John S. Upham was presented with a handsome gift from the other members of the Regimental Bridge Club. At the meeting that week at Mrs. Elliott's a solid silver vanity case was given to her by the other ladies. Mrs. Fauntley M. Miller entertained a large evening bridge party on Thursday of last week, when prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Seaman and Lieutenant Elliott.

Lieut. Gustava A. Wieser has just received copies of his new song recently published, "My Soldier Sweetheart on Parade," the words and music of which are his own. The song is making quite a hit with his friends here. Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. McDaniel are expected shortly to rejoin the regiment from West Virginia, where Lieutenant McDaniel has been on recruiting duty. Capt. A. J. Macnab has joined here and is settled in the bachelor quarters. Mr. George C. Power, of St. Paul, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Scott, leaves to-day for his home.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sherman A. White have gone to El Paso, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh have moved and are now in No. 11, where the Uphams lived prior to their departure. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson are expected home within a few days from the coast, where they have spent their honeymoon. Miss Mildred Bockhoff, of Indianapolis, is at the post, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Reese.

FORT OGLETHORPE TRACK MEET.

Troop F, 11th Cavalry, was the winner in the recent Cavalry track meet at Fort Oglethorpe, and the 2d Squadron made the best showing of the three squadrons. The winners of first were:

Saddling and bridling contest, Slanov, Troop F; packing contest, first section, machine gun platoon, time 2:57; running at heads, Sergeant Flannigan, Troop F; fencing, mounted Sergeant Becker, Troop B; litter contest, second squad, hospital detachment; best kept troop wagon, Hale, Troop F; jumping, mounted, Troop H; Wall scaling, Troop I; running at heads (officers), 3d Squadron; officers' polo game, won by Blues by one-fourth of a point; signal contest, Troop A; grooming contest, all tied; orderly contest, Private Dickler, Troop B; pistol competition, called off on account of inadequate facilities. Official score by troops, Troop F, 38 points; Troop I, 28; Troop G, 22.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., March 20, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Hegeman entertained at a beautifully appointed St. Patrick's day dinner, their guests being Dr. and Mrs. Van Horn, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford, Major Weigel and Lieutenant Magruder, Lonergan and Purdon. Major George W. Martin left Monday for Memphis and Washington on leave. The officers of the regiment met at the club at noon to wish him bon voyage, and scores of the old non-commissioned officers gathered at his quarters to say farewell and wish him good fortune in the 17th Infantry, to which regiment his promotion carries him.

Capt. Wait C. Johnson has returned from leave and the baseball situation has already begun to improve. Lieutenant Olson is back from St. Paul and now commands Co. M. Mrs. George C. Young and Miss Polly Young are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Grote. Their friends had a delightful opportunity to meet them at a tea given by Mrs. Grote on the afternoon of St. Patrick's day.

Just now considerable interest attaches to the coming of the officers of the Wyoming National Guard in April for instruction. Twenty-five officers are expected. General Gatchell has been in consultation with Colonel Davis in regard to the details.

Children of the post are being carefully drilled for a beautiful Easter vesper service. Mr. Kline, the new chief musician, arrived this week and is already making an impression upon the band. Concerts are held each Friday evening and are greatly appreciated. Chaplain Axton has gotten the services and entertainments well in hand. There are two services each Sunday, and both are well attended; on every Monday night there is a big picture show, with three thousand feet of choice film, music and songs. Occasional extra entertain-

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ments are held, the one for this week being by Bess Morrison, a very popular Western story teller. In the absence of the pastor Chaplain Axton conducted services at the Congregational Church in Sheridan last Sunday morning. Major and Mrs. Howell entertained six at dinner Sunday night. Some good scores are being made by the Officers' Gun Club. The county commissioners are repairing the main bridge over Goose Creek, and there is much inconvenience in getting to town as a result, a wide détour being necessary. Dr. Service the veterinary of the 10th Cavalry, has reached this post for station. He will reside in Sheridan, the home of his family for many years.

Lieutenant Hays has been detailed as athletic officer and is busy renovating the gymnasium and pushing a bowling tournament. Lieutenant Denson is acting adjutant during the absence of Captain Peyton.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 25, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks returned Wednesday from Fort Lincoln, N.D. Mrs. John M. Campbell entertained Tuesday afternoon for the Ladies' Card Club, Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall winning the honor. Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, who arrived here April 1, will occupy quarters No. 12 in the Infantry post. They have been spending the past few months in Mexico. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained Thursday at luncheon for Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, of St. Paul, Mrs. William B. Banister and Mrs. Otto W. B. Farr. Capt. Roger O. Mason and Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds, on Tuesday gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Farr and Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert I. Harris.

Mrs. Galbraith and Miss Mary Galbraith, wife and daughter of Major Jacob G. Galbraith, returned Tuesday from the South. Lieut. Clifford M. Corbin, Art. Corps, spent a few days with Lieut. Karl D. Klemm, en route to New York from Fort Worden, Wash. Mrs. Louis C. Scherer returned Wednesday from Chicago. Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., returned Thursday from Lincoln, N.D.

Capt. and Mrs. Edmund L. Butts, of Minneapolis, entertained this afternoon at bridge; from the garrison were Messmes Parr, Griffith and Scherer. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry I. Raymond left this evening for San Francisco, to sail April 5 on the transport Sherman for Manila.

Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, aid to his father, Gen. C. B. Hodges, was taken to the hospital Monday from his apartments in the Angus, suffering from scarlet fever in a mild form. Major and Mrs. Samuel W. Miller, of the Angus, entertained Wednesday at dinner for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf, Capt. and Mrs. Farr and Miss Miller.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., March 15, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Willard Ames Holbrook entertained at dinner on Thursday, March 10, at Schofield Barracks for Major and Mrs. Fred W. Foster and Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Walcutt, jr. Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schrader, Q.M. Dept., who has been on a tour of inspection here, left on the Thomas for San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert M. Barton, 5th Cav., were hosts at dinner at Schofield Barracks on March 11, when Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook and Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur W. Hanson were of the party.

A baseball team recruited from the ranks of the Marines met the nine of Fort Shafter on the fort diamond on Thursday afternoon. A fine game was played and Fort Shafter scored four to the Marines' one. Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, 27th Inf., is manager of the Fort Shafter team.

On Feb. 23 Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhamas entertained delightfully at a farewell luncheon at her Fort Shafter quarters. Upon the dining room table a vase containing Hawaiian roses was at each plate. Covers were placed for twelve, and anticipating her expected departure Mrs. Wadhamas' place-cards were in the shape of ships. Major and Mrs. Wadhamas will sail for the homeland on the U.S.A.T. Sheridan about April 4. Mrs. Scales and small daughter, Louise, family of Capt. Wallace B. Scales, 5th Cav., were among those leaving for the U.S. on the Thomas during the week. Mrs. McNeely, of North Carolina, and Mrs. William Buerger, of Paris, Texas, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Scales, accompanied Mrs. Scales. Major John K. Cree, C.A.C., who has been in command at Fort Ruger, has been relieved and, with Mrs. Cree, Miss Cree and very little Miss Cree, has gone to the mainland. Major Cree has been the first officer in command of Diamond Head, and his work in road making and improvement of this future post is a monument to him. At a wedding to be celebrated at Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church, Honolulu, on Easter Monday, Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhamas is to be matron of honor. The bride-to-be is Miss Irmgard Schaefer, of Honolulu; the groom, Mr. R. R. Elgin, of Makuhina, Island of Hawaii.

The two squadrons of the 5th Cavalry at Schofield Barracks turned out en masse on Saturday evening, Feb. 26, to do honor to Col. and Mrs. George K. Hunter, his recent promotion carrying him to the 7th Cavalry. Lieut. William H. Smith, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Smith are getting settled in quarters No. 5, Fort Shafter. Capt. George D. Moore, 20th Inf., and Mrs. Moore are comfortably located in the next house beyond. Mrs. Day, wife of Capt. Clarence R. Day, 5th Cav., gave an afternoon, on Wednesday last, of bridge and five hundred, in honor of Mrs. Hunter. Those participating were Mrs. Walcutt, Mrs. Holbrook, Mrs. C. F. Morse, Mrs. J. H. Lewis, Mrs. H. O. Williard, Mrs. E. A. Sturges, Mrs. W. B. Scales, Mrs. McNeely, of North Carolina; Mrs. J. H. Barnes, Mrs. P. A. Adams, Mrs. R. M. Barton, Mrs. D. P. Quinlan, Mrs. William Buerger, of Texas; Mrs. A. W. Hanson and Mrs. F. W. Foster. The guest of honor, Mrs. Hunter, was presented with a handsome bowl of brass, as the guest prize; at bridge Mrs. Lewis was awarded a picture and Mrs. Morse a gilt basket.

At the farewell hop tendered Col. and Mrs. Hunter by the 5th Cavalry at Schofield Barracks on Saturday evening their health was drunk in champagne, the toast being offered by Col. Walter S. Schuyler, who made a beautiful speech of farewell. Colonel Hunter, in reply, expressed his sorrow in parting from the 5th Cavalry.

Major Sanford H. Wadhamas has been relieved from command of the general hospital at Fort Shafter by Major James M. Kennedy, Med. Corps. The best wishes of a legion of friends accompany Major and Mrs. Wadhamas. On Tuesday Major and Mrs. Fred W. Foster entertained delightfully at dinner at Schofield Barracks for Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Capt. and Mrs. Walcutt and Capt. and Mrs. Sturges. Mrs. Lucia M. Harvey, a gifted contributor to magazines, who has been spending the winter in Honolulu, returned yesterday from a week-end visit to Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook at Schofield Barracks.

Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhamas was hostess at a delightful

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swimming party at Fort Shafter on Wednesday afternoon, Miss Armstrong, a visitor to Honolulu, being the guest of honor. Lawn tennis was first enjoyed. The large, new swimming tank was refilled for a plunge, after which they were all entertained at tea. In the party were Mrs. Samuel W. Dunning, Mrs. Pardee, Mrs. Deering, Dr. and Mrs. William H. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Chapman, Lieut. G. C. Bowen, Lieut. A. M. Pardee, Capt. C. W. Exton, Captain Chapman, Mr. King, Lieut. A. W. Chilton and Mr. C. W. C. Deering, with the guest of honor, Miss Armstrong, and Lieut. J. A. Rogers.

Major and Mrs. Wadams moved into the city from Fort Shafter on March 14 and became guests in Honolulu of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. C. Deering, Kinau street, until their departure next month. Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, 20th Inf., of Fort Shafter, had as his guest Lieut. Roy W. Winton, 14th Inf., when that officer recently passed through here with his regiment. Lieutenant Rogers entertained at dinner at the bachelors' quarters. Regret is expressed at the coming departure of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph C. Castner, of 1490 Nuuanu avenue. Mr. and Mrs. White, parents of Mrs. Castner, and Mrs. Bliss, all of San Francisco, have been spending the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Castner. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, who was in command of the revenue cutter *Thetis*, when twenty-three Japanese poachers were captured on Laysan and Laysan Islands, after they had secured 259,000 birds' wings, has been relieved from duty here, and left on March 8 for San Francisco.

The U.S.A.T. *Logan* reached this port March 14, bound for Manila. The ship is crowded, carrying nearly fourteen hundred persons. Batteries A and B, 1st Field Art., Cavalry recruits, Signal and Hospital Corps men, Lieut. Col. John C. Graham, 14th Cav., was in command. The usual welcoming ball was tendered the arrivals at the Moana Hotel on Monday evening. Among recent arrivals here are Major James M. Kennedy, Med. Corps, Mrs. Kennedy and two children, on the *Logan* on Monday.

**THE NAVY.****VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.**

Corrected up to March 29. Later changes will be found on another page.

**ATLANTIC FLEET.**

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

**First Division.**

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the First Division to Fort Monroe, Va.

**CONNECTICUT**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**KANSAS**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**LOUISIANA**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**VERMONT**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**Second Division.**

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdoch, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Second Division to Fort Monroe, Va.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdoch.) Comdr. William S. Sims. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**IDAHO**, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**MISSISSIPPI**, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**Third Division.**

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division to Fort Monroe, Va.

**GEORGIA**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**NEBRASKA**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**NEW JERSEY**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**RHODE ISLAND**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**Fourth Division.**

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

**VIRGINIA**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. James H. Glennon. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**MICHIGAN**, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**MISSOURI**, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Herbert G. Gates. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**WISCONSIN**, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. Arrived March 28 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Wisconsin has been ordered to New Orleans, to remain from April 9 to 15 to take part in the celebration in connection with the Convention of the Mystic Shriner at that place. Upon completion of this duty the vessel will proceed to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to be placed out of commission.

**Fleet Auxiliaries.**

Send mail for the auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet to Fort Monroe, Va.

**CELTIC** (supply ship). Comdr. George F. Cooper. Sailed March 28 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Hampton Roads, Va.

**CULGOA** (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**PANTHER** (repair ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**PATAPSCO** (tender). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. Arrived March 26 at Norfolk, Va.

**PATUXENT** (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. Sailed March 24 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

**SOLACE** (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**UNCAS** (tender). Btsn. Peter E. Murray. Sailed March 24 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

**YANKTON** (tender). Arrived March 25 at Hampton Roads, Va.

**PACIFIC FLEET.**

Rear Admiral Giles B. Barber, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

The Pacific Fleet (except the Washington) is now holding target practice in Santa Barbara Channel. Upon the completion of target practice the vessels of the fleet will proceed to their respective "home" navy yards for repairs.

**First Division.**  
Rear Admiral Giles B. Barber, Commander.  
**CALIFORNIA**, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barber.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
**COLORADO**, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Valentine S. Nelson. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
**PENNSYLVANIA**, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
**WASHINGTON**, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

**Second Division.**

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.  
**WEST VIRGINIA**, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
**MARYLAND**, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

**Fleet Auxiliaries.**

**GLACIER** (supply ship). Comdr. Herbert F. Lopez. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
**NAVAJO** (tender). Lieut. John F. Green. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

**ASIA FLEET.**

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address mail for vessels of Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**First Division.**

**CHARLESTON**, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Manila, P.I. The New York will leave Philadelphia about April 9 for the Asiatic Station to relieve the Charleston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. Upon the arrival of the New York the Charleston will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

**CLEVELAND**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The Cleveland will be brought home this summer to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

**Second Division.**

**ARAYAT**, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

**CALLAO**, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Joe R. Morrison. At Canton, China.

**CHATTANOOGA**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Manila, P.I. The Chattanooga will be brought home this summer to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

**HELENA**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Shanghai, China.

**MINDORO**, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Baum. At Cavite, P.I.

**PARAGUA**, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy L. Lowman. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

**SAMAR**, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign William C. I. Stiles. At Shanghai, China.

**VILLALOBOS**, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy O. Smith. At Shanghai, China.

**WILMINGTOM**, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Hong Kong, China.

**In Reserve.**

**MONTEREY**, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

**Tugs.**

**PISCATAQUA**. Btsn. Thomas L. McKenna. At Cavite, P.I.

**WOMPATUCK**. Btsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I.

**VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.**

**AJAX** (collier). Ordered placed in service at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

**ALBANY**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

**CONRAD** (collier). S. Williams ordered to command.

**LEXANDER** (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Whittom master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**ARTHUSA** (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittom, master. Arrived March 26 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

**BIRMINGHAM** (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. Arrived March 28 at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, en route to Monrovia, Liberia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**BRUTUS** (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**BUFFALO** (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone ordered to command.

**CAESAR** (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**CHESTER** (scout cruiser). Comdr. William R. Shoemaker. Arrived March 28 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**DAVIS** (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone ordered to command.

**DAVIS** (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**DELAWARE**, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove ordered to command. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

**DES MOINES**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. Arrived March 26 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Des Moines has been ordered to Liberia.

**DOLPHIN** (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**DUBUQUE**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. Sailed March 28 from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. Harold K. Hines ordered to command.

**EAGLE** (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**FARRAGUT** (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**GALVESTON**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Placed out of commission March 23.

**HANNIBAL** (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisbler, master. Sailed March 23 from Pensacola, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**HARTFORD** (wooden cruiser), 9 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Hartford is to replace the Severn as station ship at the Naval Academy.

**HECTOR** (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Pettersson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**HIST** (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**INDIANA**, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve. Ordered placed in full commission May 10 for duty with the Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

**IOWA**, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Ordered placed in commission May 2 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty with the Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

**JUSTIN** (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Sailed March 27 from San Diego, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**LEONIDAS** (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. Arrived March 26 at Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**MARCELLUS** (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**MARIETTA**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**PACIFIC FLEET.**

Rear Admiral Giles B. Barber, Commander-in-Chief.

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The Pacific Fleet (except the Washington) is now holding target practice in Santa Barbara Channel. Upon the completion of target practice the vessels of the fleet will proceed to their respective "home" navy yards for repairs.

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**MARS** (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**MASSACHUSETTS**, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Ordered placed in commission May 2 at the navy yard, New York, for duty with the Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

**MAYFLOWER** (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**MILWAUKEE**, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

**MONTANA**, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quimby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**MONTOMERY** (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Joseph Strauss. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

**NASHAN** (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**NEW ORLEANS**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. Arrived March 24 at Honolulu, en route to the Asiatic Station. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**NEW YORK**, A.C., 14 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. In reserve. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. The New York will leave Philadelphia about April 9 for the Asiatic Station to relieve the Charleston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet.

**NORTH CAROLINA**, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed March 27 from Barbados to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**NORTH DAKOTA**, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**OLYMPIA**, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**OSCEOLA** (tug). Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

**OZARK**, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombough, retired. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.

**PADUCAH**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Arrived March 28 at Greytown, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PEORIA**. Btsn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**POMPEY** (collier). James Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**POTOMAC** (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PRAIRIE** (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Sailed March 23 from Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone, for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

**PRINCETON**, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PROMETHEUS** (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**RAINBOW** (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George R. Slocum. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**RELIEF** (hospital ship). Surg. Robert E. Ledbetter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Relief has been ordered placed out of service at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I., and will be used as a floating station hospital at that station.

**SALEM** (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**SATURN** (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**SCORPION**, G. Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fecheler. Arrived March 28 at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Sailed March 21 from San Francisco, Cal., for Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**STERLING** (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to be placed out of service.

**ST. LOUIS**, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Pratt. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

**SYLPH** (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TACOMA**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. Sailed March 27 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**TECUMSEH** (tug). Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TENNESSEE**, A.C., 10 guns. Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Sailed March 19 from Bremerton, Wash., for Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**TONOPAH**, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombough (retired). Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**TRITON** (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**VESTAL** (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain, master. Arrived March 25 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**VESEVIUS** (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**VICKSBURG**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**VULCAN** (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. Arrived March 25 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

**WINSLAW** (torpedoboot). In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

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**WOLVERINE**, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.  
**YORKTOWN**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. Sailed March 27 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

#### ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander. DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Arrived March 25 at Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

#### Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day, Commander. Send mail for the boats of this division to Pensacola, Fla. SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. Arrived March 25 at Pensacola, Fla. FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Arrived March 25 at Pensacola, Fla. LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McC. Luby. Arrived March 25 at Pensacola, Fla. PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Arrived March 25 at Pensacola, Fla. REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. Arrived March 25 at Pensacola, Fla.

#### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander. Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass. GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Chester Nimitz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander. Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

#### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander. WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At San Pedro, Cal. HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign Harold G. Bowen. Arrived March 25 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At San Pedro, Cal. TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Pedro, Cal.

#### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander. PERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Pedro, Cal. PAUL JONES (destroyer). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At San Pedro, Cal. PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal. STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William T. Lightle. At San Pedro, Cal.

#### Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander. LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Pedro, Cal. ROWAN (torpedobat). Ensign Sylvester H. Lawton, jr. At San Pedro, Cal. GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedobat). Ensign Ross S. Culp. At San Pedro, Cal.

#### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander. GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

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PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper, Commander. Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Torpedo Division.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Herbert H. Michael. At Cavite, P.I. BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I. BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Edmund S. Root. At Cavite, P.I. CHAUNOUEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurence N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.

#### First Submarine Division.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. MOOCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

#### Reserve Torpedo Divisions.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Destroyers: Worden and Macdonough. Torpedoboats: Bailey, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Rodgers, Shubrick, Stringham, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

#### Reserve Submarine Divisions.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.

Submarines: Cuttlefish, Octopus, Plunger, Tarantula and Viper. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla at Charleston.

#### Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. En route to San Francisco, Cal., from the Asiatic Station.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

#### Receiving and Station Ships.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTITUTION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constitution.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOOK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHIGAN (station ship). Comdr. Chester M. Knapper. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK (station ship). Capt. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Guantnamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred A. Pratt. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Bertolotti. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipis is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. John Hood. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Hartford is to replace the Severn as station ship at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Hartford is to replace the Severn as station ship at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Severn will then be assigned to duty as tender to the Third Submarine Division of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Tonketa is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. Sailed March 23 from Guam for Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

NWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At the foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care of station F, N.Y. city.

#### TUGS.

Acoemac, Pensacola, Fla. Active, Mare Island, Cal.

Alice, Norfolk, Va. Apache, New York. Chickasaw, Newport, R.I. Chetawas, Washington, D.C. Hercules, Norfolk, Va. Iwana, Boston, Mass. Massachusetts, Key West, Fla. Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa. Mohawk, Norfolk, Va. Narkeeta, New York. Navajo, Pacific Fleet. Patapsco, Atlantic Fleet. Pawnee, New York. Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash. Penacook, Norfolk, Va.

Pentucket, New York. Pontiac, New York.

Potomac, Guantanamo, Cuba. Powhatan, New York. Rapido, Cavite, P.I. Rocket, Norfolk, Va. Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sedgwick, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, Boston, Mass. Sotoyomo, Bremerton, Wash. Standish, Annapolis, Md. Tecumseh, Washington, D.C. Traffic, New York.

Triton, Washington, D.C. Undilla, Mare Island, Cal. Vigilant, Verba Buena, Cal. Waban, Pensacola, Fla. Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

## YEARS OF SKIN DISEASE

"For sixteen long years I have been suffering with a bad case of skin disease. While a child there broke out a red sore on the legs just in back of my knees. It waxed from bad to worse, and at last I saw I had a bad skin disease. I tried many widely known doctors in different cities, but to no satisfactory result. The plague bothered me more in warm weather than in winter, and being on my leg joints it made it impossible for me to walk, and I was forced to stay indoors in the warmest weather. My hopes of recovery were by this time spent. Sleepless nights and restless days made life an unbearable burden. At last I was advised to try the Cuticura Remedies [Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills], and I did not need more than a trial to convince me that I was on the road of success this time. I bought two sets of the Cuticura Remedies, and after these were gone I was a different man entirely. I am now the happiest man that there is at least one true cure for skin diseases. Leonard A. Hawtowf, 11 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., July 30 and Aug. 8, '09."

#### LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Abarenda, at Norfolk. Aileen, at New York. Ajax, at Portsmouth, N.H. Alabama, at New York. Alert, at Mare Island, Cal. Amphitrite, at Philadelphia. Bagley, at Annapolis, Md. Baltimore, at New York. Bennington, at Mare Island. Boston, at Puget Sound. Brooklyn, at Philadelphia. Cheyenne, at Mare Island, Cal. Cincinnati, at Mare Island. Constitution, at Boston. Columbia, at Philadelphia. Concord, at Bremerton. Decatur, at Olongapo. Delaware, at Norfolk, Va. DeLong, at Boston, Mass. Denver, at Mare Island, Cal. Detroit, at Boston. Egrie, at Norfolk. Elicano, at Cavite. Fox, at Mare Island, Cal. Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash. General Alava, at Cavite. Gwin, at Newport. Hornet, at Norfolk. Holland, at Norfolk. Huntress, at St. Louis. Iola de Cuba, at Baltimore. Isla de Leon, New Orleans, La. Yantic, Hancock, Mich. Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### VEHICLES LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alvarado, New Orleans, La. Machias, New Haven, Conn. Nazareth, at Austria, Detroit, Mich. Oneida, Washington, D.C. Oregon, at Puget Sound. Panpanga, at Cavite. Petrel, at Mare Island. Quirios, at Cavite. Raleigh, at Mare Island. Restless, at Newport, R.I. San Francisco, at Norfolk. Siren, at Norfolk. Stiletto, at Newport. Talbot, at Newport. Tallahassee, at Norfolk. Terror, at Philadelphia. Wheeling, at Puget Sound. Yankee, at New Bedford.

#### Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.G. (converted cruiser).

## THE ARMY.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

##### Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., Hqrs., Manila, P.I.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

#### Departments in United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., ordered to command on Aug. 25, 1910.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., to command on April 30, 1910.

Department of the East.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, to command on April 30, 1910.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the West.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A., to command on April 30, 1910.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

#### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D. Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H. Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; F. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G. Honolulu; I, K, L and M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

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Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B. D. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C. Valdez, Alaska; G. Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E. M. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I. Ft. Russell, Wyo.; F and L. Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K. Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

**CAVALRY.**  
1st Cav.—Hqrs., and E. F. G and H. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; A. B. C. D. K and M. Presidio S.F. Cal.; I and L. Boise Bks., Idaho.

2d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops B. C. D. F. G. H. I. K. L and M. Manila, P.I., arrived January, 1910; Troops A and E sailed for Manila Feb. 5, 1910.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops B. C. E. F. G. H. K and L. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A and D. Ft. Clark, Tex.; Troops I and M. Ft. Wingate, N.M.

4th Cav.—Troops E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Snelling Minn.; Hqrs., band and A. B. C. D. I. K. L and M. Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A. B. C. D. I. K. L and M. Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E. F and G. Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H. Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A. B. C. D. I. K. L and M. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H. Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., and B. C. D. E. F. G. H. L and M. Manila, P.I., arrived May 2, 1909; A and K. Manila, P.I.

13th Cav.—Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 6, 1909.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A. B. C. E. F. G. H. I and K. Manila, arrived December, 1909; L and M, sailed for Manila March 7, 1910; D. Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to sail for Manila April 5, 1910.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A. B. C. D. Ft. Myer, Va.; I. K. L and M. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E. F. G. and H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A. B and C. Ft. Sill, O.T.; D. E and F. Presidio S.F. Cal.; A and B, sailed for Manila March 7, 1910; Battery C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1910.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., and D. E and F. Manila, P.I.; A. B. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C. Ft. Russell, Wyo.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A. B and C. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D. E. Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A. B. C. D. E and F. Ft. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; A. B. C. Manila, P.I.; A and B will sail for San Francisco, Cal., for station April 15, 1910; Battery C will sail for San Francisco, Cal., for station on Nov. 15, 1910; E. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. Ft. Riley, Kas.

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.  
1st. Ft. Levett, Me. 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 27th. Presidio, S.F. Cal.  
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
8th. Ft. Preble, Me. 29th. Presidio, S.F. Cal.  
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
10th. Presidio, S.F. Cal. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
13th. Manila, P.I. 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 35th. Manila. Will sail for U.S. April 15, 1910, for station at Ft. Monroe, Va.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 36th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 38th. Presidio, S.F. Cal.  
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 39th. Ft. De Soto, Fla.  
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

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44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 112th. Ft. Det.  
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
50th. Manila, P.I. Arrived 120th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
April 22, 1909. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
51st. Manila, P.I. Arrived 121st. Ft. Scovens, Ga.  
April 22, 1909. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
54th. Manila, P.I. Arrived 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
April 22, 1909. 121st. Ft. Scovens, Ga.  
55th. Manila, P.I. Arrived 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
April 22, 1909. 123d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
57th. Ft. Presidio, S.F. Cal. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 127th. Ft. Fremont, S.O.  
60th. Ft. Presidio, S.F. Cal. 128th. Ft. McKinley, Md.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 130th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.  
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 132d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
65th. Presidio, S.F. Cal. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.  
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
67th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 138th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
70th. Ft. Presidio, S.F. Cal. 139th. Ft. Mott, N.Y.  
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
72d. Ft. Scovens, Ga. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
74th. Ft. Scovens, Ga. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.  
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 144d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 146th. Ft. Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 31, 1909.  
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 147th. Ft. Presidio, S.F. Cal.  
79th. Ft. Lowell, N.C. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
80th. Key West, Fla. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.  
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 151st. Ft. Revere, Wash.  
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. 152d. Ft. Brooks, Mass.  
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Md.  
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
88th. Ft. McNeilfield, R.I. 157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
89th. Ft. Williams, Me. 158th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
90th. Ft. McKinley, Md. 159th. Ft. Honolulu, H.I.  
91st. Jackson Bks., Fla. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 162d. Ft. Ade, Fla.  
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 164d. Ft. Jackson Bks., Fla.  
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Va.  
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. \*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Presidio S.F. Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Key West, Fla.; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Scovens, Ga.

#### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouer Bks., Wash.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I. K. L and M. Ft. Assiniboino, Mont.

3d Inf.—Arrived at Manila, P.I. Aug. 29, 1909.

4th Inf.—Ordered to sail from Manila, P.I. for U.S. on May 15, 1910, and take station at Ft. Crook, Neb., and Ft. Roots, Ark.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Manila, P.I. Jan. 31, 1910.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Manila, P.I. Arrived June 4, 1909.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

9th Inf.—Ordered to leave Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. in time to sail from S.F. for Manila April 5, 1910.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

11th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—At Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 1, 1909.

13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E. F. G. and H. Ft. William Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A. B. C. D. and E. Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, Mont.; I. K. L and M. Ft. Missoula, Mont.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E. F. G. H. I. K. L and M. Ft. Crook, Neb.; A. B. C. D. and E. Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Will proceed in June, 1910, to Alaska for station.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E. F. G. H. I. K. L and M. Ft. MacKenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A. B. C. D. and E. Whipple Bks., Ariz.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

20th Inf.—Hqrs., A. B. C. D. I. K. L and M. Manila, P.I. arrived July 1, 1909; E. F. G and H. Honolulu, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.

#### STATIONS OF TROOPS IN PHILIPPINES.

The following are the stations of troops in the Philippines according to the latest official records available, Jan. 20, 1910. It should be understood, however, that these stations furnish no guide for mail matter, which should in all cases be addressed to Manila, P.I., as usual:

Second Battalion of Engineers: E. Fort Santiago, Manila; H. Fort Mills, Corregidor.

Signal Corps: F. Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila; L. Illoilo, Panay.

Hospital Corps: D. Fort William McKinley, Rizal.

Second Cavalry: Headquarters and Cos. B, C and D, Augur Barracks, Jolo; F. G. H. Torrey Barracks, Mindanao; I. K. L and M. Camp Overton, Mindanao; Companies A and E, United States.

Twelfth Cavalry: Entire regiment, Fort William McKinley, Rizal.

Thirteenth Cavalry, Camp McGrath, Batangas.

Fourteenth Cavalry: Headquarters, A. B. C. E. F. G. H. I. K. L and M. Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; D. L and M. United States.

Second Field Artillery (Mountain): Headquarters, Fort William McKinley, Rizal; D. Camp Keithley, Mindanao; E. F. Augur Barracks, Jolo.

Fifth Field Artillery (Light): A. B. C. Fort McKinley, Rizal.

Coast Artillery Corps: 35th, 51st, 54th, 55th, Fort Mills, Corregidor; 50th, 146th, Fort Wint, Grande Island.

Third Infantry: Headquarters, I. K. L. M. Pettit Barracks, Mindanao; A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. Augur Barracks, Jolo.

Fourth Infantry: Headquarters, A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L and M. Camp Jossman, Guimaras; B and M. Illoilo, Panay.

Seventh Infantry: Headquarters, E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. Fort William McKinley, Rizal; A. B. C. D. Camp Elardige, Laguna.

Twelfth Infantry: Headquarters, A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. L. M. Fort William McKinley, Rizal; K. Camp John Hay, Benguet.

Fourteenth Infantry: Headquarters, A. B. C. D. Camp Bumpus, Leyte; E. F. G. H. Camp Downes, Leyte; I. K. L. M. Warwick Barracks, Cebu.

Twenty-first Infantry: Headquarters, A. B. C. D. I. K. L. M. Cuartel de Espana, Manila.

Twenty-second Infantry: Headquarters, C. D. E. F. G. H. I. L. M. Camp Keithley, Mindanao; A and B. Marahui, Mindanao; I and K. Dalama, Mindanao.

Twenty-third Infantry: Headquarters, A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. L. M. Torrey Barracks, Mindanao.

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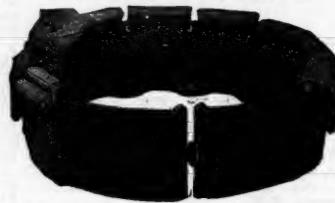
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